FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 106 *3 June 1981*

BULGARIA

- Foreign Minister Returns Home From Moscow C 1
- Newspaper Warns of Increasing Danger in Poland [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 31 May] C 1
- Communique on Zhivkov Visit to Greece Released [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 31 May] C 4
- Japanese Prime Minister Receives Bozhinov C 6
- Joint Economic Talks With GDR Begin in Sofia C 6
- Belgian Foreign Trade Minister Arrives on Visit C 7
    - Received by Todorov C 7
    - Opens Fair in Sofia C 7
    - Meets Counterparts C 8
- Harry Tisch Visits PDRY for Trade Union Talks [cross-reference] C 8
- Zhivkov Cables Condolences to PRC President C 8
    - Officials Visit Embassy C 8
- Zhivkov Greets Mongolia's Tsedenbal on Reelection C 9
- Filipov Participates in Mongolian Party Congress [cross-reference] C 9
- Zhivkov Cables Birthday Greetings to Cuba's Castro C 9
- Syrian Ba'th Working Group on Visit 22-29 May C 9
- Kiril Zarev Receives Visiting Syrian Minister C 9
    - Cooperation Committee Meets C 10
- Economic Cooperation Committee With Mexico Meets C 10
- BCP Delegation Attends Kampuchean Party Congress [cross-reference] C 10
    - Delegation Returns C 10
- Zhivkov Visits Vratsa, Meets Activists 1 June C 10
    - Zhivkov Attends Tattoo C 11
    - 'Botev Day' Celebration C 11
- Armed Forces Hold Scientific Conference in Sofia C 12
- Defense Minister Dzhurov Attends Meeting C 13
- Trade, Industry Exhibition Closes in Zagreb C 13
- New Chairman of Agroindustrial Union Appointed C 14
- Briefs: Swedish TU Cooperation; Exhibition in Zagreb C 14

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

- Trends, Solidarity Actions in Poland Criticized D 1
    - Commentary on Katowice Forum D 1
    - Anti-Soviet Act Reported [Bratislava PRAVDA 27 May] D 2
    - 'Revisionist' Trends [Horak in TRIBUNA No 20 20 May] D 2
    - Comparison With 1968-69 [TRIBUNA No 20 20 May] D 4
    - Katowice Forum on Assumptions D 5
    - Students' 'Provocations' [Getler in SMENA 27 May] D 6
    - 'Solidarity's' Economic Program [Jirges in Bratislava PRAVDA 26 May] D 7
    - Security Situation Deplored [Minarik in Bratislava PRAVDA 30 May] D 9
    - Walesa Causes 'Darkness' [ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY 30 May] D 11

  - U.S. and Counterrevolution [Mestan in Bratislava PRAVDA 29 May] D 11
- USSR Envoy Addresses Warsaw Polish-Soviet Society D 13
- CPCZ Study Delegation Departs for Poland 25 May [RUDE PRAVO 26 May] D 13
- Bilak Receives Turkish CP General Secretary Bilen D 13
- Strougal Returns From Visit to Hungary, Gives Views D 14
  - Return Reported D 14
  - Views on Visit's Results D 14

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

- ADN Report on Katowice PZPR Declaration Cited E 1
- USSR Envoy to Poland on Anti-Soviet Activity E 2
- German Communist Party Holds Congress in Hanover [cross-reference] E 2
- Honecker, SED Send Message to Sixth DKP Congress [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 29 May] E 2
- GDR-USSR Standing Subcommission Meets in Berlin [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 23-24 May] E 3
- Cooperation With USSR Military Justice Organs Noted [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 27 May] E 3
- Continued Reportage on Honecker Visit to Japan E 3
  - Luncheon Toast [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 29 May] E 3
  - Foreign Diplomats Meeting [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 29 May] E 4
  - Friendship Group Meeting [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 29 May] E 5
- Joint Declaration on Solidarity With Africans Week [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 25 May] E 5
  - Festive Gathering [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26 May] E 6
- Talks Between SED's Verner, Zambian Minister Noted E 6
- Axen Meets With South African CP Chairman Dadoo E 7
- SED Delegation Attends Kampuchean Party Congress [cross-reference] E 7
- Honecker Sends KPRP's Pen Sovan Election Greetings E 7
- SED Greets Fourth Kampuchean Party Congress [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26 May] E 7
- Honecker Condolences on Soong Ching Ling Death E 8
  - PRC Embassy Book Signed E 8
- Mueckenberger Participates in MPRP Congress [cross-reference] E 9
- Honecker Congratulates MPRP Leader Tsedenbal E 9
- Hoffmann Receives Romanian Military Delegation E 9
  - Delegation Visits Memorials E 9
- Werner Felfe Speaks on KPD Program Anniversary F 10

POLAND

- Further Debate on, Reaction to Katowice Party Forum G 1
  - Forum Members Interviewed [SZTANDAR MLODYCH 29-31 May] G 1
  - Bratkowski Comments on Forum [Stockholm] G 3
  - Katowice PZPR Denouncement G 4
  - Delegates Seek Funds Cutoff G 4
  - Bydgoszcz PZPR Rejection G 5
  - PAP Staff Criticizes Forum [TRYBUNA LUDU 30-31 May] G 5
  - TRYBUNA LUDU Decision [30-31 May] G 5
  - TRYBUNA LUDU on Forum [30-31 May] G 6
  - Opinions on Forum Published [TRYBUNA LUDU 30-31 May] G 7
- 2 June Politburo Meeting, Activity Reported [Malczynski] G 8

Kania Addresses Elected Congress Delegates 28 May G 9
[TRYBUNA LUDU 29 May]
Kania Advocates Continuing State-Church Dialogue G 10
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 30-31 May]
Olszowski Participates in Krakow University Debate G 10
[Noskowicz in ECHO KRAKOWA 21 May]
Changes to PZPR Election Bylaws Published G 13
[ZYCIE PARTII No 4, April 1981]
Commentator Views Programs and Implementation G 14
Progress of Voivodship Party Meetings Noted G 15
Krakow PZPR Establishes Special Party Forum G 15
Bydgoszcz SDP Challenges Voivodship Prosecutor G 16
Walesa, Others Attend ILO Conference in Geneva G 16
    Arrival in Geneva G 16
    Walesa Remarks [AFP] G 16
    Walesa Press Conference G 17
Reportage on Talks Between Government, Solidarity G 17
    On Legal Matters G 17
    Power Industry Situation G 19
TRYBUNA MAZOWIECKA on Solidarity-Party Relations G 19
Government, Farmers Form Cooperation Commission G 19
Jagielski Proposes New Form of Soviet Cooperation G 20
Kania, Jaruzelski Meet With Marshal Kulikov G 20
Soviet Ambassador Addresses Friendship Society G 21
Press Commentary on Relations With Soviet Union G 21
    Warning of 'Stupidities' G 21
    [Drecki in TRYBUNA LUDU 27 May]
    Insulting Behavior Scored G 22
    Contemplation of Raison d'Etat [ZYCIE WARSZAWY] G 23
Warsaw Cites IZVESTIYA on Movie on Pilsudski G 23
Papal, U.S. Delegation to Wyszynski Funeral G 24
    Papal Envoy Received G 24
    U.S. Delegation G 24
Report on Gerhad Gabrys Remarks at DKP Congress G 24
Kania Congratulates MPRP's Tsedenbal on Election G 24
PZPR Delegation Attends Kampuchean Party Congress G 25
Council of Ministers Session on Security, Food G 25
[TRYBUNA LUDU 26 May]
Officials Discuss Declining Coal Extraction G 28
Polish Sejm To Meet 9 June; Agenda Announced G 29
Sejm Team for Supervising Agreements Meets G 29
Sejm Discusses Moczulski, Kowalczyk Cases G 30
Union Dismisses Editor for Anti-Solidarity Story G 30
Supreme Court Upholds Complaint on KPN Case G 30
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Interviews Law, Order Official G 30
ZYCIE WARSZAWY Views Reports of Increase in Crime G 31
Debate, Election Held in Suwalki Voivodship G 32
Peasant Day To Reflect Worker-Peasant Alliance G 32
Documentary Film on Jews During Nazi Occupation G 32
Jews Protest Activity of Grunwald Association G 33
    Matters Protested G 33
    Grunwald Response G 33
Malinowski Discusses Problems of Dairy Industry G 34
Leaders Cable Condolences to Episcopal Conference G 34
[TRYBUNA LUDU 29 May]

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Receives Polish Foreign Minister H 1
    Talks With Andrei H 1
RCP Secretary Banc Receives LCY Delegation H 2
U.S. Congressional Delegation Concludes Visit H 2
U.S. Ships Pay Visit to Constanta Harbor H 3
Duma Meets With Spanish Secretary of State H 3

Burtica Receives Zambian Trade Official H 3
Giosan Confers With Colombian Parliamentarians H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

POLITIKA Reviews History of Relations With Albania I 1
Federal, Serbian Officials Hold Talks in Kosovo I 2
Kosovo Party Meeting Adjourned for Lack of Quorum I 2
Kosovo Assembly To Discuss Security, Resignations I 3
Additions to Kosovo Action Program Text [BORBA 30 May] I 3
Deva, Hodza Address Trepca Combine Meeting I 4
Pristina University Discussion Views Causes of Events I 6
Pristina University Exams Forum for Discussion I 8
Kosovo Secretariat Reports Arrests for Statue Theft I 8
Kosovo's Vlasi Speaks to Sarajevo Army Personnel [BORBA 22 May] I 8
Titograd Court Sentences Man for 'Enemy Propaganda' I 9
Swedish Correspondent Calls Kosovo 'Besieged Area' [Stockholm] I 9
Publishing House Fires Editors Over 'Hostile' Book I 10
    More Severe Measures I 10
Antistate Activities Trial Begins in Zagreb I 11
Slovene Party Presidium Views Marxist Center's Work I 12
Media Cite Reports on Increasing Tension in Poland I 12
    TASS Criticism of PZPR I 12
    'Final, Decisive' Stage I 13
    'Incidents Against Soviet Soldiers' I 13
Bulgarian Speaker Claims Macedonian Heroes at Rally I 14
Foreign Secretary Vrhovec Concludes Visit to PRC I 14
    Departure for Home I 14
    Talks With Huang Hua I 14
    Ji Pengfei, Vrhovec Toasts I 15
    Talk With Wang Youping I 18
    Meeting With Zhao Ziyang I 19
    Talk With Deng Xiaoping I 20
Further Reportage on Vrhovec DPRK, Japan Visits I 21
    Meeting With Kim Il-song I 21
    Press Statement I 22
    SFRY-Japanese Communique I 23
Iraq's Ramadan Concludes Visit, Departs Belgrade I 24
    Toasts Exchanged I 24
    INA on Speeches I 25
    Economic Cooperation Talks I 25
    Meeting With Kraigher I 26
    Final Round of Talks [INA] I 26
    Departure From Belgrade I 27
    Joint Communique I 27
Defense Minister Ljubicic Leaves for Libya 30 May I 30
    Talks With Al-Qadhdhafi, Jallud I 30
    Return Home I 30
Djuranovic Holds Talks With U.S. Secretary Block [BORBA 27 May] I 30
USSR's Arkhipov Arrives in Macedonia for Talks I 31
Dolanc Receives Belorussian Delegation Head I 31
Delegation Departs Mexico for Cuba 31 May I 31
Grlickov Arrives in Algiers 31 May for Talks I 31
    Meeting With Bendjedid I 32
Minic, Angola's Lara Conclude Talks in Belgrade I 32
    Departure From Belgrade I 32
LCY, PCI Sign Communique at End of Talks I 32
Vojvodic Receives Polish Army Delegation 26 May [BORBA 27 May] I 33
Djuranovic Congratulates French Premier Mauroy [BORBA 23 May] I 33
GDR's Margot Honecker Arrives on Official Visit I 33

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS HOME FROM MOSCOW

AU021830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, who had paid a friendly visit to Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government, has returned home.

NEWSPAPER WARNS OF INCREASING DANGER IN POLAND

AU021831 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 May 81 p 3

[Ivan Petrov article: "Against Underestimating the Threat to Socialist Poland"]

[Text] Increasingly alarming news is coming from Poland. Official evaluations made by party and state organs and leaders and the mass media stress that the situation in that country continues to deteriorate. The positions of antisocialist forces are expanding and strengthening and the danger threatening the socialist system is increasing. The relative calm, the lack of great strikes and harsh clashes in the last 2 months seem to indicate that the situation has calmed down somehow. Numerous facts, however, speak for an expansion and intensification of the crisis in Polish society.

The economic situation in Poland is also deteriorating. Despite the great and selfless assistance received from the Soviet Union and from the fraternal socialist countries, it is obvious that successful development of the country and an increase in the living standard of the 35-million strong Polish people cannot be achieved without effective national production. However, instead of increasing, material production in the Polish People's Republic is steadily decreasing. The numerous strikes and disorganization of work in the enterprises have upset the pace of production. National income has decreased by 10 percent less goods were produced, as compared with the same period of 1980. The monetary incomes of the population considerably increased, but because of a decrease of production the supplies of the markets with goods, particularly goods of primary necessity, has deteriorated even more. Profiteering has expanded. The export ability of the country has considerably diminished. Foreign debts continue to increase.

Serious disturbances are also observed in the functioning of state power. A genuine diarchy actually reigns in the country and public order is being violated. Attacks and offence against security organs occur. Monuments to Soviet soldiers are disgraced, the monuments of those who have sacrificed their lives for Poland's liberation from fascism, and anti-Soviet trends are being fanned. The drastic increase of negative phenomena, which threaten the citizens' security and inflict serious damage to the interests and prestige of socialist Poland, are also alarming.

Reactionary forces abroad and inside the country are following an unmistakable trend, are acting according to plan and on a large scale for the purpose of undermining and liquidating the Polish people's socialist achievements and in order to weaken the positions of the socialist social system. Taking advantage of the objectively existing difficulties, of contradictions and of shortcomings and errors that had been allowed to occur and which were the cause of dissatisfaction among a considerable part of the working people, those forces have adopted active and purposeful actions aimed at eroding the socialist society in Poland, actions, which, however, are carried out under disguise. No one should, therefore, be deceived by the fact that such goals and antisocialist actions are not openly advertised.

The Polish people and the Polish communists are well aware of the historical achievements obtained as a result of socialist revolution.

Socialism freed Poland from backwardness and poverty, which in the past chased away millions of Polish people to search for employment and for their daily bread throughout the world; socialist revolution guaranteed the sovereignty and national independence of Poland and provided that country with reliable state borders, with loyal friends and allies. Great successes were achieved in the country's economic development, in promoting the Polish people's material and cultural standards. That is why KOR and the other reactionary forces did not dare to openly proclaim their antisocialist goals at the beginning. Having learned from the experience of their past failures, they chose the tactics of "quiet" and "creeping" counterrevolution, of demoralization and of seizing the socialist structures and institutions from the inside and supplanting them by institutions hostile to socialism.

The antisocialist centers, such as KSS-KOR, "Confederation of Independent Poland," and others have found a comfortable shelter in the Solidarity trade union. That organization was joined by a considerable number of Polish workers who have a positive approach to socialism and actively participate in building a new life. Facts, however, show that on many issues they have been simply deceived and misled. As leading PZPR functionaries have stated in TRYBUNA LUDU, the reactionary circles within Solidarity, under the cover of establishing trade unions, have actually engaged in setting up a political opposition party. Certain circles within the Solidarity leadership are conducting a policy that is actually directed against the interests of the workers class and the Polish people.

A number of party organizations and functionaries are observing with concern that the crisis is exacerbating. Leading functionaries of the Solidarity trade union are applying the strategy of permanent pressure, of unjustified demands and ultimatums toward the party and state organs and are irresponsibly speculating with the weapons of strikes and threats. Various conflicts are constantly being fanned for the purpose of permanently keeping alive a chain reaction of chaos and tension within the country. All this causes great damage. It has produced an actual disruption in the normal functions of state organs. The constant compromises are creating the impression that the state organs have no real power.

Something strange thus happens. Judging by its theses and activities, the Solidarity trade union does not seem as much interested in coping with trade union issues as it is in dealing with all problems. On the other hand, it demands from the PZPR that it bear the responsibility for everything that is happening, including for those tasks which are not feasible because of the obstacles created by Solidarity itself.

The recently increasing manifestations of anti-Sovietism are particularly alarming. This is a dangerous phenomenon which by no means can be underestimated. The manifestations of anti-Sovietism can only be the initiative and product of political adventurers. Are they really aware of what is happening? Is it possible ever to forget the decisive role of the Soviet Union in the defeat of Hitler's fascism, in the liberation of the Polish and European peoples at the cost of the sacrifice of millions of Soviet people who perished in the war, 600,000 among whom have shed their blood and died on Polish territory? Is it possible ever to forget the selfless assistance accorded by the Soviet Union to the comprehensive upsurge of the socialist community countries, including the Polish People's Republic? Is it possible ever to forget the decisive contribution of the USSR to preserving peace, security and the peoples' national independence, including that of Poland? We would like to believe that there will be forces in Poland capable of defending truth and of most resolutely stopping the manifestations of anti-Sovietism.

The attempts to discredit employees and organs of the public order and security forces and of obstructing their work that have recently been reported in the Polish press are a cause of serious concern.

The noisily advertised document recently published in the Polish People's Republic entitled "Directives for the Activities of the Solidarity Trade Union Under the Present Conditions in the Country (Theses for Discussion)" represents a new provocation against socialism and against the leading role of the PZPR and, at the same time, it is a new manifestation of the aspirations of Solidarity's leading circles to transform that organization into a political opposition party. The contents of the document and the timing of its release show that its purpose is to set the Solidarity platform in opposition to the programmatic assumptions of the PZPR Central Committee for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. According to the evaluations of the Polish communists that document is practically a manifesto of a new party and not the document of a trade union.

The situation created in Poland above all demands resolute actions to strengthen the PZPR and its organs and organizations, and its relations with the masses for an overt offensive against the efforts of the enemies of socialism, to consolidate the socialist system in the Polish People's Republic.

The history of the international communist and workers movement has cases in which, under conditions of crisis within the society, or within the party itself, the ranks of the communists have strengthened and the healthy forces have rallied, and intensified their actions, when, as a result of this, the combat strength of the party has been consolidated and has helped the party to achieve new victories. However, if the party begins to withdraw from its Marxist-Leninist positions and from the laws of class struggle, it inevitably becomes deprived of its ideological and organizational weapons, the petty bourgeois scum prevails, the party begins to lose its influence, and the trust of the people's masses and its ability to guide them along the path of revolution and socialism.

In implementing their planned strategy, the antisocialist forces in Poland and their protectors abroad are now heading for the destruction of the party's ideological and organizational unity, for the party's ideological weakening and for the elimination of the party as a vanguard of the workers class as a leading force in Polish society, as a force to safeguard the socialist upsurge in that country.

Recently, a number of party organizations and Polish communists have expressed their concern at the fact that an increasing necessity is felt for a more thorough Marxist-Leninist analysis of events, that in many places there is a state of ideological confusion and of organizational destabilization which weakens the militant strength of party organizations.

The splitting and liquidationist trends that have manifested themselves within the party, the increasing manifestations of rightwing revisionism and of factional activities are particularly alarming. The Polish party press is reporting on a large scale and is openly criticizing the attempts of certain circles to create party organizational structures outside the party statutes.

In taking advantage of the just and necessary struggle to eliminate the shortcomings that have occurred, the antisocialist forces are expanding the campaign of slander and discreditation of honest and decent party cadres who are devoted to the cause of socialism. The main efforts of the antisocialist forces are directed at eliminating cadres from the leading party organs and the state, as well as from the party, state and economic apparatus, who are capable of resisting antisocialist trends and forces.

Something incomprehensible and inadmissible is happening--the Solidarity leaders and their advisers are dictating which members and party functionaries are allowed to work and who must be eliminated.

The enemies of socialism in Poland and abroad do not make any secret of their hopes and expectations regarding the forthcoming PZPR Congress, hoping that it will introduce amendments to the party statute and changes in its program and leading party organs that would be acceptable to them, so that the party could be transformed into a reformist party. The true communists in Poland are struggling to rally the party ranks and to restore the Leninist norms of party work, to consolidate the Marxist-Leninist character of the party and to strengthen its leading role in Polish society.

The working people in our country are following the events in the Polish People's Republic with understandable concern. This concern stems from the increasing danger for the socialist achievements and basic interests of the Polish people. The concern is linked to the place and role of Poland in the socialist community and to our inter-allied relations. The attacks against socialism in Poland are directed not only against the Polish people, but against the socialist community, against peace and security in Europe. Therefore, the events in Poland cannot fail to provoke our concern and alarm.

Our people expect that the Polish communists will rally the healthy forces in the struggle to preserve and consolidate the Polish people's socialist achievements, for the socialist innovation of the country and to preserve the Polish People's Republic as a sound and reliable link of socialist society.

COMMUNIQUE ON ZHIVKOV VISIT TO GREECE RELEASED

AU021144 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 May 81 pp 1-3

[Communique on the friendly visit paid by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the Republic of Greece, 27-30 May 1981]

[Text] At the invitation of Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Republic of Greece, Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria paid a friendly visit to Greece from 27 through 31 May 1981.

The chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria visited the Isle of Rhodes and other Dodecanese islands.

Official talks were held between the two countries' leaders which proceeded in a constructive spirit, in an atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding in accordance with the friendly feelings existing betwen the Greek and Bulgarian peoples.

During the talks bilateral relations were reviewed and topical international issues of mutual interest were discussed.

The two leaders ascertained with satisfaction that durable relations of good neighborliness, friendship and cooperation, in accordance with the two peoples' interests, have developed between the two countries, Bulgaria and Greece, and that these relations are an important factor of stabilization, peace and security in the Balkans.

The two sides stressed the importance of summit meetings for the ascending development of bilateral relations and confirmed their wish that these relations should be pursued also in the future.

The positive role of contacts between government members and representatives of business and cultural circles of both countries was also stressed and readiness was expressed to further contribute to their future expansion.

Having pointed out the significant importance of the "coordinated trends for further development of Bulgarian-Greek economic relations up to 1985" which were signed in Corfu in 1979, and expressing satisfaction at the hitherto accomplished implementation of this document, the two leaders confirmed their willingness that the measures described in the aforementioned document should be comprehensively implemented.

The interest of both sides in introducing new forms of economic cooperation based on long-term agreements for production-sharing, mutual deliveries of comprehensive projects, establishment of joint enterprises, etc, was confirmed.

The two sides were briefed on the results of the previous discussions on the question of the waters of the River Mesta and ascertained that these negotiations have proceeded in a positive and constructive spirit, that they have marked progress. It was agreed to pursue these discussions with a view to achieving a definite settlement in the spirit of the existing agreements on good neighborly relations and mutual advantages.

The two leaders noted with satisfaction the active cultural and scientific exchange between Bulgaria and Greece developing on the basis of the scientific and cultural cooperation plan and on the basis of other agreements signed in this sector, and agreed to further encourage the signing of such agreements.

The Bulgarian side briefed the Greek side on the program of celebrating the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and President Konstandinos Karamanlis exchanged views on certain topical international issues. They ascertained with satisfaction a general similarity of views on a great number of questions.

The two sides expressed serious concern about the aggravation of the international tension and expressed themselves in favor of adopting practical measures of disarmament and of consolidating detente, peace and security in the world, of liquidating the hotbeds of tension.

The two leaders stressed the necessity of comprehensively applying the CSCE Final Act by all signatory countries. They expressed hope that the Madrid meeting will adopt well balanced and constructive decisions aimed at the development of cooperation and at consolidating detente also in the military sector. In this connection the two leaders declared themselves in favor of the Madrid meeting adopting an exact decision on convening a European disarmament conference, aimed at practical measures for consolidating mutual trust, followed by an effective disarmament process.

The two sides supported the proposals aimed at stopping the armaments race, at limiting and restricting nuclear and conventional weapons on the basis of equal rights and equal security for all countries, with the final goal of achieving a full and general disarmament under a strict and efficient international control.

The two leaders expressed their concern at the situation in the Middle East and expressed themselves in favor of a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the crisis on the basis of Israel's full withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, on the basis of the recognition of the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including their right to create their own state, and on the basis of respecting the sovereignty and security of all states situated in the area.

The two leaders discussed the situation in Cyprus which represents a threat to peace and stability in the area and expressed themselves in favor of a lasting solution of the problem on the basis of respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus within the framework of the respective UN resolutions. They expressed the hope that the negotiations under the auspices of the UN secretary general will produce positive results.

The two statesmen devoted particular attention to the situation in the Balkans. They stressed the necessity of consolidating the atmosphere of good neighborliness and cooperation which is in accordance with the interests of all countries situated in the area, which serves the cause of peace and security in the Balkans and in Europe, as well as throughout the world.

The two statesmen confirmed their readiness to encourage bilateral and multilateral cooperation on issues of mutual interest in those special areas on which general agreements exist, and expressed themselves in favor of convening various meetings of experts from Balkan countries on these topics. In this connection the two leaders expressed their hope that the forthcoming meeting of experts on questions of transportation scheduled to take place in Sofia will proceed in a constructive spirit and will submit useful recommendations.

The two statesmen stressed their satisfaction at the results of their meeting and talks and expressed their conviction that these talks will give a new, considerable impetus to the further development of Bulgarian-Greek relations, that these talks will contribute to the consolidation of peace and security in the Balkans and in Europe.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, expressed gratitude for the cordial hospitality accorded to him and invited Konstandinos Karamanlis, the president of the Republic of Greece, to visit Bulgaria. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

Sofia, 30 May 1981.

JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES BOZHINOV

AU021422 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 2 Jun 81

[BTA correspondent's report]

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Jun (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Bozhinov, first deputy prime-minister who is here heading a Bulgarian economic delegation was received by Mr Zenko Suzuki, prime minister of Japan.

The Japanese premier gave high assessment of the development of bilateral relations and expressed Japan's readiness and wish to deepen their cooperation with Bulgaria, equally desired by the Bulgarian Government, too. Views were exchanged on the prospects to promoting bilateral relations and it was noted that there are possible ways to their further deepening by adopting the new and concrete forms of cooperation such as the joint enterprises and joint engineering firms and by expanding their activity in third countries.

So far Mr Todor Bozhinov had talks and meetings with Mr Yoshio Sakurauchi, secretary general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, with Mr Masatoshi Inayama, speaker of the Upper Chamber of the Diet, with Mr Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations, Keidanren and with outstanding representatives of the business circles among which were the representatives of the administrative boards of such leading firms as "Fanuk", "Kobe Steel", "Mitsui Co" and others.

At the talks the forms and ways of expanding and deepening the cooperation between Bulgaria and Japan are being discussed.

JOINT ECONOMIC TALKS WITH GDR BEGIN IN SOFIA

AU021833 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] The 18th session of the joint Bulgarian-GDR Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Commission has begun at the Council of Ministers building. The session will review the mutual economic relations within the period between the last two sessions and will also outline the basic trends of cooperation in light of the decisions of the party congresses on deepening socialist economic integration. The delegations are led by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

BELGIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

AU010935 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Sofia, 1 Jun (BTA)--Talks were held here late last night between Bulgaria's minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov, and Belgium's minister of foreign trade, Mr Robert Urbain, who arrived here at Mr Khristov's invitation. They discussed the state and prospects of bilateral economic cooperation. It has been found unanimously that regardless of the positive development of reciprocal trade all the possibilities existing in this sphere have not yet been fully utilized. Last year's bilateral trade has exceeded 110 million dollars. The two conversing parties also reviewed the relations in the sphere of joint production, the economic, industrial and technological cooperation along the line of small, middle-sized and cooperative enterprises of the two countries.

Minister Khristo Khristov made his guest familiar with Bulgaria's economic development. According to him, emphasis should be laid in Bulgaro-Belgian economic cooperation in industrial ties, on the joint production of certain output. Suitable industries for the purpose are mechanical engineering, electronics, etc. The minister stressed the need for encouraging the contacts of the two countries' enterprises, the need for reaching cooperation agreements on a broad basis between them. It was added that the Bulgarian legislation encouraged initiatives of the kind.

Received by Todorov

AU011747 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Robert Urbain, minister of foreign trade of the Kingdom of Belgium. The meeting was attended by Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, and by Jac Eggermont, Belgian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria.

Opens Fair in Sofia

AU011539 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Sofia, 1 Jun (BTA)--Bulgaria's minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov, and his Belgian counterpart, Mr Robert Urbain, opened the days of the technology and economy of Belgium and Luxembourg here today. The days will last till June 5th of this year.

In his greetings address Minister Khristov emphasized: "A typical feature of the traditional Bulgaro-Belgian economic cooperation is its steady expanding and deepening. A new specific event in this respect is the organizing and holding of Belgium and Luxembourg's days of technology in Bulgaria with the assistance of the Belgian Foreign Trade Office and the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The days will promote the further successful development of bilateral economic relations along the line of trade exchange and the better balancing of reciprocal trade, the industrial cooperation in building projects in Bulgaria and in third countries, the setting up of joint firms and societies for production and trade activity and the techno-scientific cooperation, exchange of licences and know-how".

In his speech Mr Robert Urbain emphasized that Belgium is willing to expand her trade contacts with Bulgaria by increasing the direct contacts betwen separate institutes and foreign trade centres. The Belgian guest stressed: "Regardless of the fact that according to statistics the trade exchange for the last years has expanded, the results achieved are far below the economic possibilities of our two countries. My colleague Khristo Khristov and I will discuss the possibilities for expanding the trade exchange, the cooperation both bilaterally and going to third markets".

During the days of Belgium and Luxembourg's technology and economy, Belgian specialists of 20 firms will read about 40 papers illustrated with films on subjects related mainly to mechanical engineering, metallurgy, electronics and electrical engineering, the chemical industry and construction.

Immediately after the opening of the Belgian days in Sofia, in the presence of representatives of the business circles, the two ministers signed an inter-governmental agreement on expanding the economic, industrial and technological cooperation along the line of the small, middle-sized and cooperative enterprises of Bulgaria and the Belgo-Luxembourg economic union.

Meets Counterparts

AU021420 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Sofia, 2 Jun (BTA)--Today the Belgian minister of foreign trade, Mr Robert Urbain, met the Bulgarian minister of electronics and electrical engineering, Mr Vasil Khubchev. The two ministers discussed the further development of bilateral cooperation in the sphere of electronics and electrical engineering. It was established that recent years have seen an intensified industrial cooperation in the manufacture of colour television sets and communications equipment. Interested firms and organizations of the two countries will continue to cooperate in the construction of projects in third countries. A wish was expressed for joint activity and cooperation in the manufacture of electric household appliances, casette tape-recorders, business and computing machinery. Soon the possibilities will be reviewed for the creation of joint firms and enterprises.

Mr Robert Urbain visited the Bulgarian minister of metallurgy and mineral resources, Mr Stamen Stamenov. The Bulgarian side expressed the wish to purchase from Belgium a zinc-coating installation for the purposes of the non-ferrous metallurgy, equipment for ferro-alloy manufacture and industrial electric furnaces. Talks will be held on cooperation in the manufacture of (?crushing) installations and fire-proof material, resistant to high temperatures.

HARRY TISCH VISITS PDRY FOR TRADE UNION TALKS

For ADN reports on a visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive, including his 30 May talks with Sultan ad-Dawsh of the Yemeni Trade Union Confederation and the communique issued on 31 May, see page C 3 of the PDRY subsection of the Arabian Peninsula section of the 3 June Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

ZHIVKOV CABLES CONDOLENCES TO PRC PRESIDENT

AU021906 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Sofia, 2 Jun (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council,has sent a telegramme to Mr Ye Jianying, president of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, in which sincere condolences are expressed on the death of Soong Ching Ling, honorary chairman of the People's Republic of China and deputy-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress.

The Bulgarian people knows and will remember Soong Ching Ling as a loyal co-patriot and friend of the outstanding revolutionary and democrat Sun Yat Sen, a devoted daughter of her people, a veteran of the Chinese revolutionary movement and an eminent public figure of the People's Republic of China, the telegram reads.

Officials Visit Embassy

AU021417 Sofia BTA in English 1314 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Sofia, 2 Jun (BTA)--Today Mr Peko Takov, vice president of the State Council; Mr Ninko Stefanov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, and Mr Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, visited the Chinese Embassy here.

On the death of the honorary chairman of the People's Republic of China, Soong Ching Ling, they offered their condolences to the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador and to the members of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China and put their signatures in the mourning book.

ZHIVKOV GREETS MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL ON REELECTION

AU012009 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has sent a telegram of congratulations to Y. Tsedenbal expressing best wishes on the occasion of his election to the post of secretary general of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee.

The telegram addresses wishes for health and great successes in his highly responsible activities at the head of the MPRP, for the practical implementation of the decisions of the MPRP congress and forthe further prosperity of Mongolia.

Confidence is expressed that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries, as well as our peoples will constantly develop and strengthen, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interests of peace and socialism throughout the world.

FILIPOV PARTICIPATES IN MONGOLIAN PARTY CONGRESS

For reportage on the participation of Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee in the 18th MPRP Congress in Ulaanbaatar, see the Mongolia section of the 28 May and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

ZHIVKOV CABLES BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO CUBA'S CASTRO

AU021836 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has sent a telegram to Raul Castro Ruiz, second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, first vice president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, and minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Forces, expressing most cordial greetings on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

We highly value, the telegram says, your great contribution to developing the comprehensive relations between our fraternal parties, peoples and countries and between their armed forces in strengthening the unity of the countries of the socialist community.

SYRIAN BA'TH WORKING GROUP ON VISIT 22-29 MAY

AU292011 Sofia BTA in English 1914 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 29 May (BTA)--A working group of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria, led by Mr (Mahmud Nuri Gilo), member of the Ba'th party, was on a visit to Bulgaria, May 22-29, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the BCP. It was here under the cooperation plan between the BCP and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

The working group was made familiar with the BCP experience in the field of party and organisation work, with the work of party organizations in fulfillment of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

KIRIL ZAREV RECEIVES VISITING SYRIAN MINISTER

AU301810 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received Dr Salim Yasin, Syrian minister of state for planning affairs, who is the chairman of the Syrian side of the joint Bulgarian-Syrian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. They discussed questions of bilateral cooperation and planning activities.

Cooperation Committee Meets

AU292010 Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 29 May (BTA)--At the seventh session of the Bulgaro-Syrian Committee on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation which began here today, a review was made of the development of bilateral business relations in the intersession period. There are going to be outlined basic guidelines for the future economic cooperation. Heads of the delegations to the session are Mr Georgi Pavlov, chairman of the Nature Conservation Committee with Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, and Mr Salim Yasin, state minister of planning of Syria.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION COMMITTEE WITH MEXICO MEETS

AU292006 Sofia BTA in English 1918 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 29 May (BTA)--The state and prospects of Bulgaro-Mexican relations were dwelt on at the third session of the Bulgaro-Mexican committee on economic and trade cooperation, which closed here today. It has been noted at the session that there exist great possibilities for further deepening and expanding of relations, especially in agriculture, chemico-pharmaceutical industry, mining and geological prospecting, and joint production in mechanical engineering. Specific projects were mapped out for building farm sites with Bulgarian assistance in the Mexican states of Guerrero and Zacatecas as well as for building antibiotic manufacture enterprises.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the previous development of economic cooperation which was given a great impetus after the summit-level meetings.

The protocol on the work of the session was signed by Mr Tsanko Gitsov, deputy minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, and by Mr (Manuel Aymendaris), deputy director general of the Mexican Foreign Trade Institute.

Mr Andrey Luakanov, deputy chairman of the council of ministers, received Mr (Manuel Armendaris) today.

BCP DELEGATION ATTENDS KAMPUCHEAN PARTY CONGRESS

For reportage on the participation of the BCP delegation, led by Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, in the Fourth Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Congress, see the Kampuchea section of the 26 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Delegation Returns

AU022010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Summary] "The BCP delegation led by Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, returned home from Kampchea today." The delegation attended the fourth congress of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation.

ZHIVKOV VISITS VRATSA, MEETS ACTIVISTS 1 JUNE

AU012015 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the State Councio, was greeted by Vratsa citizens today as their dear guest. Welcomed with exceptional cordiality, Comrade Todor Zhivkov [words indistinct] where he inaugurated a new railroad station on the line to Sofia. Drafting engineers and building workers who participated in the project were awarded.

At the BCP okrug committee headquarters Comrade Todor Zhivkov met local bureau members during the meeting. Nano Lalov, first secretary of the okrug party committee reported on implementation of the 12th BCP Congress decisions and on fulfillment of the okrug's socioeconomic plan.

He also dwelled on certain problems on which the attention of the okrug party organization is concentrating for the purpose of more efficient utilization of the material-technical basis and for the purpose of increasing the production of agricultural and industrial goods.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his positive evaluation of the work of the okrug party organization and stressed the necessity of a creative and businesslike approach to settle all problems connected with implementing the 12th BCP Congress program.

Comrade Zhivkov and those accompanying attended a concert held at the city culture hall devoted to the day of Bulgarian revolutionary heroes and revolutionary traditions.

Zhivkov Attends Tattoo

AU012002 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] A festive meeting and tattoo devoted to 2 June was held in Vratsa tonight. The meeting was attended by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary, by Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and by other party and state leaders.

'Botev Day' Celebration

AU020818 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0700 GMT on 2 June 1981 begins a live relay from Okolchitsa Peak of a festive celebration of 2 June--'Botev Day"--which commemorates those who fell in the struggle against the Ottoman yoke, capitalism, and fascism, and during the motherland war.

At 0703 GMT the announcer describes the atmosphere on the peak where "thousands of citizens throughout the country have come." The peak is decorated with Bulgarian flags and with the portraits of Todor Zhivkov and Leonid Brezhnev. The significance of Botev Day is explained.

At 0705 GMT Todor Zhivkov arrives and is given military honors. Children give him flowers, after which Zhivkov reviews the honor guard. The following officials are identified as attending the celebration: Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary; Georgi Grigorov, BCP Central Committee Organizational Department head; Dimo Dichev, chairman of the Organization of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism; Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education; Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol central committee; and Lyubomir Spiridonev Levchev of the Union of Bulgarian Writers.

At 0710 GMT the national anthem is played. A poem dedicated to Bulgaria's heroes is read by an artist.

At 0715 GMT Nano Lalov, BCP Vratsa Okrug committee first secretary opens the ceremony by greeting Todor Zhivkov and the participants in the ceremony, and explains the historic background of 2 June and the place Okolchitsa Peak has in Bulgarian history. He describes Todor Zhivkov as "the best organizer of the partisan movement in Bulgaria, the creator of the BCP April line and the ardent supporter of the vital Bulgarian-Soviet friendship." He assures Zhivkov that "under the BCP leadership Bulgaria's citizens will do everything possible to put into effect the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress."

At 0721 GMT the participants honor the memory of the fallen heroes by 1 minute of solemn silence; funeral music is played in the background.

At 0722 GMT Lalov gives the floor to Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary.

Mikhaylov describes the significance of 2 June and the magnitude of the heroes' sacrifice. He dwells on Bulgaria's 1,300th anniversary and on the heroic acts performed throughout Bulgarian history. The foundation of the BCP is pointed out as a special date in Bulgarian history. Botev's contribution to Bulgarian poetry and revolutionary thought is pointed out.

He connects Botev's heritage with the working successes of the Bulgarian people, describing him as a "source of inspiration" for the Bulgarian people. Mikhaylov relates these working successes to the BCP April line "created by Comrade Todor Zhivkov." Zhivkov's report to the 12th BCP Congress is described as "a program of Bulgaria's future construction." The friendship with the socialist countries and first of all the USSR is described as a vital precondition for implementing Bulgaria's future plans. Mikhaylov concludes by pledging loyalty to the heritage of Bulgaria's heroes.

At 0740 GMT an official of the Bulgarian tourist movement reports the successes of his movement, which organized the celebration on Okolchitsa Peak.

At 0741 GMT the commander of Vratsa Okrug reservist officers Maj. Gen Chavdarov commissions the cadets.

At 0743 GMT the leader of the students' unit participating in the celebration pledges loyalty to the party and the country on behalf of the students.

At 0750 GMT Nano Lalov announces the end of the official part of the ceremony.

ARMED FORCES HOLD SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE IN SOFIA

AU021202 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA of 28 May carries an 800-word report on a military-scientific session organized on 27 May 81 in Sofia, on the premises of the Rakovski Military Academy, by the Bulgarian Ministry of Defense, the Main Political Administration of the People's Army and the command of the Rakovski Military Academy.

The session was called to commemorate the 1,300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state and discuss the role of the Armed Forces as a defender of Bulgaria's freedom and independence. It was attended by army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense and many other senior officers, military attaches of the socialist countries and Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative at the Bulgarian People's Army of the chief command of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries.

The session was opened by Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of defense and chief of the General Staff, who then gave the floor to General Dzhurov who delivered a main report.

In a 2,500-word report on Dzhurov's speech NARODNA ARMIYA notes that the initial portion of the speech was devoted to a review of the tasks and achievements of the Bulgarian Armed Forces from the foundation of the Bulgarian state in 681 to September 1944. Dzhurov is reported to have noted the significant role played by the BCP in setting up a new type of people's armed forces. He is also said to have paid homage to Todor Zhivkov's contribution by stressing the "exceptionally great personal merits and personal example of Comrade Todor Zhivkov in creating, elaborating and implementing the party's April line. The elaboration of the theoretical and practical problems in building up, training and guiding the army and in improving the country's defensive power is closely linked with Comrade Todor Zhivkov's personality."

Dzhurov is then reported to have explained and illustrated the great strides made in improving the efficiency and combat power of the Bulgarian People's Army, noting among other things that today 85 percent of the generals and officers of the Bulgarian Armed Forces are members of the BCP.

In conclusion Dzhurov is reported to have hailed the close cooperation between the Bulgarian Armed Forces and the Soviet Army. He said: "We consider it a great honor and feel deserved pride in being able to note our close comradeship in arms and friendship with the Soviet Army, our great ally. We are proud to have fulfilled the behests of Georgi Dimitrov, who wanted the Bulgarian People's Army to be just like the Soviet Army, to have the same armament, the same science and speak with the same tongue on all questions."

In conclusion General Dzhurov is reported to have said: "The successes we have achieved in strengthening the defensive power of the socialist community and in taming the constantly growing aggressiveness of the imperialists must not make us rest on what has been achieved. The international situation, which, because of the imperialists' actions, is becoming more and more exacerbated, insistently poses the task to the vigilant, and raise the combat preparedness and combat capability of the Bulgarian People's Army."

Dzhurov's main report is reported to have been followed by statements by several prominent Bulgarian military leaders. In 600 to 800-word reports NARODNA ARMIYA describes the statements of Col Gen Kiril Kosev, chief of the Main Political Administration; Col Gen Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defense; Col Gen Mircho Asenov, deputy minister of national defense; Adm Ivan Dobrev, deputy minister of national defense; Col Gen Boris Todorov, deputy minister of national defense; Col Gen Lyubcho Blagoev, commander in chief of the Air Defense and the Air Force; Lt Gen German Germanov, chief support services; Lt Gen Stancho Mitev, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army. Lt Gen Aleksandur Mitev, chief of the "Georgi S. Rakovski" Military Academy. All the generals' reports are said to contain short historical reviews, praise for the role of the army and expressions of satisfaction and pride in the brotherhood of arms with the Soviet Union.

DEFENSE MINISTER DZHUROV ATTENDS MEETING

AU012010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] A festive meeting held at the central club of the People's Army in Sofia marked Botev Day and the day devoted to all heroes who perished in the struggles against Ottoman oppression, fascism and capitalism. The festive meeting was attended by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, by highranking officers of the People's Army and by military attaches of the fraternal socialist countries, as well as by numerous citizens and military personnel.

TRADE INDUSTRY EXHIBITION CLOSES IN ZAGREB

AU292021 Sofia BTA in English 1928 GMT 29 May 81

["Contribution to Cooperation and Goodneighborliness"--BTA headline; by BTA correspondent G. Gotev]

[Text] Zagreb, 29 May (BTA)--Today was the closing of the trade and industry exhibition of Bulgaria, which for 10 days has been the center of numerous business meetings between Bulgarian and Yugoslav leaders and economic figures.

The businesslike dialogue with the Bulgarian organisations was attended also by representatives of other Yugoslav republics--Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro.

The result of the active business contacts were the concluded contracts and agreements between Bulgarian and Yugoslav foreign trade enterprises and organisations for exchange and long-term cooperation to the tune of 110 million dollars.

The firm "Energoinvest" of Sarajevo has signed an agreement on industrial and trade cooperation in the construction of glass-houses in Yugoslavia and in other countries. An agreement was signed also on delivering Yugoslav telemechanic equipment for the production [word indistinct] in Bourgas-Sofia. Specific cooperation programs were agreed upon with the firm "Rade Koncar" in the production of transformers and household appliances.

Industrial and trade cooperation agreements have been reached in the manufacture of automatic and telephone exchanges with the Zagreb enterprise for communication equipment of "Nikola Tesla". Promising are the agreements of "Koraboimpex" with the shipbuilding works in Rijeka on cooperation and joint production of ship diesel engines and platforms for sea probing.

Also specific and long-term cooperation programs were signed in the chemical industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the production and exchange of consumer goods. There have been also concluded contracts for joint initiatives of Bulgarian and Croatian firms to third markets, on construction and export of complete projects, etc.

In 1982 in Sofia there is going to be organized a representative exhibition of the economies of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and the Socialist Republic of Montenegro.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF AGROINDUSTRIAL UNION APPOINTED

AU261844 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] On 26 May a meeting of the Central Council of the National Agroindustrial Union took place. Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee Secretary and chairman of the Central Council of the National Agroindustrial Union spoke on tasks in the spheres of agriculture and food industry springing from the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. An appropriate decision on the report and subsequent debates was adopted.

The Central Council relieved Comrade Vasil Tsanov of his post as chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union, because of his election as BCP Central Committee secretary and his duties at the BCP Central Committee. Aleksandur Petkov was elected chairman of the Central Council of the National Agroindustrial Union. Kiril Malinov was elected first deputy chairman.

The meeting of the Central Council of the National Agroindustrial Union was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, and Petur Dyulgerov; Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Belcho Belchev, minister of finance; Veselin Nikiforov, chairman of the Bulgarian People's Bank; and Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH TU COOPERATION--Sofia, 29 May (BTA)--The visit of the delegation of the trade union of state officials in Sweden, led by the union chairman (Ole Sjoderman), ended. During the talks with the delegation of the CC of the trade union of communication workers, led by Chairman Yonko Chengelov, information was exchanged on the tasks being solved by the two trade unions. At the meeting with Mr Georgi Borgov, secretary of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, it was pointed out that there existed possibilities for developing ties not only between the branch trade unions but also between the Bulgarian trade unions and the central TU corporation in Sweden. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 29 May 81 AU]

EXHIBITION IN ZAGREB--At the Bulgarian industry and trade exhibition in Zagreb the Bulgarian chemical industry is exhibiting 2,500 products. The interest in cooperation and production-sharing between our Bulgarian chemical plants and Croatian factories is manifested by the "day of Bulgarian chemical industry" held within the framework of the exhibition. On this occasion over 100 general managers and economic leaders from Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia and other republics visited the exhibition. They were briefed on the Bulgarian chemical industry goods, 350 of which are completely new. Business deals for mutual deliveries of petrochemical and chemical goods worth $15 million have already been signed with Yugoslav firms. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 25 May 81 AU]

TRENDS, SOLIDARITY ACTIONS IN POLAND CRITICIZED

Commentary on Katowice Forum

LD031108 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] We say: Although two appear to do the same, they might not necessarily be doing the same. The old saying is true in politics too. And it is also coming to the surface now when the discussion around four resolutions of the so-called Katowice forum has ruffled the already troubled surface of Polish political life. Why?

The explanation is a simple one: The aktiv of communists in the Katowice area has voiced, during the discussion of the assumptions of the PZPR Central Committee for the forthcoming extraordinary 9th congress, very serious ideas. It has noted, for example, that the roots of the present problems in Poland cannot be attributed only to political causes but are also linked with economic questions. It also has adopted a critical position on party policy in the recent period and stresses the universal validity of the principles of building socialism.

Other issues have also been put on the agenda for discussion: starting with the subversive activity of counterrevolutionary forces in the country, the situation in the mass communication media, and questions about the internationalist responsibility of the PZPR.

Forces are active in Poland which are hostile to the socialist system, the resolution says. These forces, which are receiving extensive aid and support from international imperialist circles, attack with impunity the foundation of the socialist system and increase the hostility toward the Soviet Union and other socialist countries--these are the words of the resolution.

These emphatic and warning words have been said because of the fear for the future fate of Poland. Participants at the Katowice forum have voiced their view on the problems which have harmed the entire country. The solution of the problems depends on a rapid normalization of the Polish crisis because the fate of Poland is at stake. They have drawn attention to questions which require an immediate solution both in the party itself and in Polish society.

Important above all is the voice drawing attention to the formation of the so-called horizontal structures in the PZPR which are disturbing the building principles of the party, serve the fractional struggle and make possible the dissemination of revisionist concepts in the party itself. And from this point of view the fears of communists for the ability of the party to take action, and whether it will be able to resist [word indistinct] tendency in the country and remain, despite all the complexities, the driving force of the Polish society are understandable.

We started our commentary with an old saying and this saying gives us an answer to the question why the sharpest reactions to the resolutions of the Katowice forum have come from Walesa's NSZZ Solidarity. It is not so long ago when, in connection with the creation of those horizontal structures in the PZPR and the attempts to bring the opportunist and revisionist stands to the organization of Polish communists, this process generally met with understanding among the leadership of the Walesa's trade unions. The concepts and theses of the bearers of those horizontal structures were obviously in harmony with that which is [word indistinct] of the so-called NSZZ Solidarity.

When a group of communists spoke in a discussion on the assumptions of their party prepared for their congress, he nearly accused them of the betrayal of the national interests of Poland.

When two appear to do the same they might not necessarily be doing the same. The attitude of the Solidarity leadership toward the two aforementioned examples proves this convincingly enough.

Anti-Soviet Act Reported

AU292041 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 May 81 p 7

[CTK Warsaw dispatch: "Anti-Soviet Provocation"]

[Text] Warsaw (CTK)--In Przemysl, a Polish city in the close vicinity of Polish-Soviet borders, a memorial plaque with names of Soviet soldiers on the monument of those fallen for Poland's freedom was painted over with white paint on the night of 25 to 26 May. Yesterday this anti-Soviet provocation was condemned at an extraordinary session by representatives of the voivodship leadership of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy and of other organizations, as well as by the citizens of the city. At the same time, they demanded the investigation of this provocation.

'Revisionist' Trends

AU011531 Prague TRIBUNA No 20 in Czech 20 May 81 pp 8, 9

[Karel Horak article: "The Enemies' Endeavor: To Change the Party's Character; Over Developments in the Polish People's Republic"]

[Text] A characteristic feature of the developments in the Polish People's Republic [PPR] in the last 10 months has been the antisocialist forces' endeavor to bring about gradually, without any violent takeover, a counterrevolutionary reversal. That is the long-term goal of the activity of foreign anticommunist centers, enemies of socialism in the PPR and the Catholic hierarchy.

Purposefully destabilizing the socialist political system and destroying its individual parts, denigrating the party and attacking its leading role, creating an atmosphere of anxiety, discrediting functionaries dedicated to socialism, subverting organs of state power and waging a struggle for the legalization of new, so-called independent organizations (which are nothing but opposition structures whose task it is to take over power at a suitable time)--that has been the purpose of all the actions organized by the antisocialist forces and, since its establishment, that of "Solidarity." The principles and laws of building socialism have been upset and the very foundations of socialism in fraternal Poland are endangered as a consequence of that destructive activity.

When observing the developments in the PPR, we must not let ourselves be deceived by the fact that no strikes have been organized in the last few weeks and that there is relative tranquillity in the country, compared with the preceding period. The crisis, brought about by enemies of socialism, is just as profound as it was before.

The counterrevolutionary forces have, in fact, already reached their partial goals: weakening the party and socialist state power, legalizing their own organizations and gaining broad scope for their hostile activities. It is a fact that, by means of strikes and threats to use strikes, they are influencing decisionmaking by state and economic bodies.

It was no accident that on 7 May, in assessing the present situation in the PPR, the West German Frankfurter ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG wrote about the existence of triarchy (party, church and the "independent" trade unions). This organ of the big West German bourgeoisie also expressed its expectations concerning the further development of the present situation in Poland: It should lead to such a transformation of the PZPR that would make it depart from "the principle of the party leadership's power monopoly, that is from Leninism..."

The Frankfurter ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG openly expressed the hopes that imperialist centers and antisocialist forces in the PPR are pinning on the revisionist current that has appeared, in the form of the so-called horizontal structures movement and some individuals' positions, on the stage of the current political struggle.

The factional activity being developed by the organizers of the so-called horizontal structures movement weakens the party's organizational and action unity. Also the demands for changes of party statutes and programs that were raised at their meeting in Torun, or the positions formulated, for instance, by Stefan Bratkowski amount not only to revision of the tested Marxist-Leninist principles of party structure, activity and program but--should they gain ground--to the PZPR's transformation into a party of the social democratic type. And that is precisely what all enemies of socialism in Poland are aiming at.

They know very well that the party is the key factor determining the further development of society. Its organizational action and ideological unity based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and their consistent and creative application is the prerequisite for overcoming all difficulties and shortcomings cropping up in the process of building socialism. That is why antisocialist forces--and revisionists, who are their loyal helpers--are striving to make it renounce Leninism and the programmatic and organizational principles ensuing from Leninism. That is also why their representatives and bourgeois information media are emphasizing ways out of the crisis and programs of the PZPR's further activity that proceed from bourgeois and revisionist theories of a "pluralist" and "democratic" socialism.

For the same reasons--to create scope for struggle within the party and for some intensive support to the revisionist current--the antisocialist forces and "Solidarity" have changed their tactics. They have backed away from the policy of open confrontation and set out on the "formally legal" path, as L. Walesa put it. Its substance is to exert pressure on the government (and, it goes without saying, on the party as well) during negotiations on implementing the existing agreements in order to make it continue backing away from socialist principles and thereby give the policy of renewal an essentially antisocialist character.

Antisocialist and revisionist forces are trying at the same time to prevent at the current preparations for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress the election of PZPR members who stand on Marxist-Leninist positions as members of PZPR primary organizations, voivodship committees and congress delegates. An atmosphere disparaging the party's entire work in the past and socialist values is being created, by means of a broadly based propaganda campaign. Its objective is to fix in the awareness of party members and other citizens incorrect views on the character of the party and its mission in society, views that are alien to Marxism-Leninism. In a lengthy discussion published in its issue No 14, the weekly POLITYKA promotes, for instance, views such as that the party should turn into a social movement to be able to become a partner of the trade union movement, that the party must be reformed and rebuilt on a democratic basis. The party's structure and character so far, that means the Leninist principles of its structure and activity, are called outdated and so forth.

All that is intended to create conditions to systematically influence the precongress period and the forthcoming congress and to shift them--as though it were the will of rank-and-file members--to opportunist and revisionist positions. As always in similar situations, the revisionist demands and views are being presented as a "new" and "democratic" approach to the solution of the crisis and the PPR's further development.

The 10th PZPR Central Committee session approved, as part of the precongress campaign, the programmatic assumptions for the 9th Extraordinary Congress, which are now being discussed in the party and in society. It is not without interest how Western press agencies respond to this document, which is so important for the PZPR's present and future work. The REUTER agency, for example, stresses that "in the programmatic assumptions for its extraordinary congress the Polish Communist Party confirmed its will for liberalization and reforms. The program commits the party to cooperate with both the Catholic Church and the Solidarity free trade union....It confirms that there has been a pronounced deviation from communist principle..." The agency goes on to emphasize those passages that refer to the introduction of self-administration for industrial enterprises and to the inviolability of private enterprise in agriculture.

It stresses that the document refrains from denouncing antisocialist forces. The AFP agency stresses--next to presenting similar positions--that the assumptions contain a number of demands being asserted by "Solidarity" and that they reflect the influence its founding has had on the PZPR.

The tactics and procedure of the bourgeoisie and its information media are well known to us. We know that they select from the documents of communist parties only that which suits their plans. We also have our own experience with the bourgeois information media approach to and assessment of the CPCZ's activity. In the critical period when revisionist trends gained the upper hand in the party and the party ceased to fulfill its revolutionary role of a vanguard, bourgeois information media were full of praise for its work and action program. After April 1969, as soon as the new party leadership set out to restore the Marxist-Leninist tenets and principles, to apply them consistently and creatively and to expose the true face, goals and intentions of the representatives of revisionist and anticommunist forces, they assumed--and still assume--only positions of contempt and denigration.

Such an approach of the bourgeoisie to the policy of communist parties is not only our experience. The entire history of the international communist movement and, after all, the entire period since the inception of Marxism confirm that bourgeois propaganda praises, emphasizes and supports only those positions of members, groups and communist parties that are in keeping with its interests and goals. That means those that lack a firm, proletarian, class-based point of departure and revise in one way or another Marxist-Leninist approaches to party work and to the struggle for socialism.

The experiences acquired by the international communist movement must not be taken lightly under any circumstances by any party. That was confirmed by the development in our party in the second half of the sixties, a development that was generalized in the "Lessons from the Crisis Development in the Party and Society after the 13th CPCZ Congress." That period, in which the rightwing and revisionists in the CPCZ launched their onslaught--which led to the profound crisis in the party and society in 1968-1969--demonstrated quite unambiguously that backing away from class positions, compromises and abandoning Marxist-Leninist principles is not the way to overcome crises and strengthen socialism. Such a way leads to nothing but the gradual liquidation of socialism, as the development in our country confirmed.

If a revolutionary party of the workers class is to fulfill its mission to be a vanguard of the workers class and apply the leading role in the process of socialist social transformations, it must proceed consistently from the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism, apply in its policy all its principles, and wage an uncompromising struggle against everyone who--no matter what his reasons--disturbs, revises or liquidates them.

Comparison With 1968-69

AU292047 Prague TRIBUNA No 20 in Czech 20 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "An Important Milestone"]

[Excerpts] Exactly 10 years ago, at a time when the entire party and Czechoslovak society were commemorating 50 years of the CPCZ's struggles for a better future of the working people, the 14th CPCZ Congress was held.

The 14th CPCZ Congress concluded a very complicated stage of development. As is known, in the profound crisis of the years 1968 and 1969 rightwing, opportunist, revisionist and counterrevolutionary forces, acting in remarkable unity, launched an attack--with imperialism's direct and indirect support--on the basic principles and gains of socialism in Czechoslovakia, taking advantage of both objective external and internal difficulties and gross subjective errors in party work and the management of society.

They made the attempt, above all, to deprive the CPCZ--the guarantee and staff of socialist transformations in our homeland--of its revolutionary weapon, Marxism-Leninism, and to disintegrate it from within. Instead of Marxism, they tried to foist upon it an eclectic mixture of revisionism and opportunism of all kinds. At the same time, they were dealing a blow to everyone standing firmly on the position of Marxism-Leninism. They were trying--just as are revisionists and counterrevolutionaries in Poland today--to camouflage their activities, hostile to the people, by demagogy of all kinds, designed to deceive the masses of working people at any price. This destructive activity resulted--as we well remember--in a growing disintegration of the economy. The course of action taken by the reaction in Poland today is similar in principle: There they have succeeded in carrying their inner slogan "the worse, the better" to monstrous proportions, in which the working people have more money but are are unable to purchase even the basic needs of life with that. And all that is taking place under the slogan "in the interest of the working people"!

The Marxist-Leninist forces in our homeland waged a difficult but finally victorious struggle against the forces of revisionism and reaction. An extraordinary role in that victorious struggle was played by the internationalist assistance and support by fraternal parties and socialist countries, especially the CPSU and the USSR. The 14th CPCZ Congress was thus able to announce that the rightwing and revisionist forces within the party had been defeated, and that a decisive blow had been delivered to antisocialist and subversive forces in our society.

Katowice Forum on Assumptions

LD012104 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] The annual conferences of the PZPR organizations are in progress in Poland. Most attention has been generated by the party meeting held in Katowice which was characterized by a consistent Marxist-Leninist approach to the country's present difficulties. This was reflected also in the opening speech devoted to the first two chapters of the programmatic assumptions of the party's Central Committee for the ninth congress, which noted that these assumptions do not reflect the true nature of the crisis in Poland or its causes. Nor do they contain an answer to the main question: Who is pursuing a mistaken policy, and for whom is it advantageous?

The authors of the document attempted to explain the political crisis in Poland by political causes and not by economic causes, which contradicts Marxism-Leninism. For this reason, the opening speech delivered at the Katowice party meeting noted the draft theses of the party Central Committee for the ninth congress lack a class approach to the events in the country.

Another part of the opening speech emphasized that the Polish crisis is rooted not only in the seventies; mistakes have also been made in the last 10 months. During that time greater damage to the party has been caused than in all the seventies, and the socialist system in Poland really is endangered.

The Katowice meeting also stressed that there are forces in Poland, actively working, hostile to the socialist system, and that the counterrevolutionary process is continuing, and thus it is necessary to use against it the appropriate methods [prislusne metody]. This means that the party has to use all means available for the struggle against counterrevolution.

These unambiguous conclusions from the Katowice party meeting were immediately answered by a hateful campaign of the Polish antisocialist forces, including Solidarity, which would like to silence every voice differing from their adventurist antisocialist ideas.

Students' 'Provocations'

AU291855 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 27 May 81 p 2

[Jan Getler commentary: "Provocations of 'Independent Students'"]

[Text] Provocative, demonstrative actions organized by the so-called Independent Student Association have been held recently in Warsaw, Lublin, Wroclaw and other Polish cities. By taking those dangerous steps, the union wanted to force the release of so-called political prisoners.

In this connection, let's take a look at the people who are supposed to be released by the state authorities. They include inveterate enemies of socialism such as L. Moczulski and his friends from the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland, who are to answer in court for their antistate activities. Not only in Poland but also in many Western newspapers and magazines, L. Moczulski called for armed action against the socialist system in Poland. Or let's take the Kowalczyk brothers, who 10 years ago blew to smithereens the main hall of the Opole advanced school of pedagogy and were sentenced logically, in keeping with valid laws, to 25 years of deprivation of freedom.

It is no secret that people from KOR, the so-called Social Self-Defense Committee--an organization that is headed by the notorious anticommunists Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik--have infiltrated the so-called Independent Student Association. Those two representatives of so-called renewal also have a great influence on a part of "Solidarity." They have lately been organizing lectures at Warsaw University and other universities, in which they have taken an open stand against the socialist system in Poland. They have been grossly slandering the gains achieved by the Polish people in 36 years of building socialism, and spoke about some sort of new models they have in reserve. Those people have also succeeded in influencing many Polish students with their dangerous phrases and have infiltrated the so-called Independent Student Association. Even the present demonstrations, by means of which this organization has tried to force the release of so-called political prisoners, were inspired from behind the scenes by people of Jacek Kuron's and Adam Michnik's type. However, the present demonstrations of the "independent students" have a much broader framework. They are part of a hostile campaign aimed against public security and the courts, a campaign which results--together with the citizens' relaxed discipline--in increased criminal activity and an intensification of the social and economic crisis in Poland. The provocation of the day before yesterday staged by the so-called Independent Student Associated started with a mass for the "release of political prisoners." The CTK correspondent, who observed the whole action from closeup, reports that several thousand people assembled before the church and in the entire Krakow suburb, completely blocking passage through the suburb and the surrounding streets. Members of "Solidarity" and the "Independent Student Association" saw to it that there was "order." After the mass they arranged a processing, carrying the Polish flag at its head. None of the participants minded that it is the symbol of the socialist state which L. Moczulski and other leaders of the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland oppose. Many young people wore cotton T-shirts sporting provocative inscriptions such as "antisocialist element" or KPN--so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland--or "Solidarity." Was it only by accident that the Polish national flag was carried by a young man wearing a T-shirt with the inscription "antisocialist element"? The procession teemed with all kinds of placards and posters demanding freedom for enemies of the Polish state and socialism in the Polish People's Republic. The provocative demonstration culminated in an antisocialist action at the tomb of the unknown soldier on the Revolution Square, during which the organizers read, through loudspeakers, an appeal to the Polish People's Republic's Sejm, in which the "independent students" endorsed "Solidarity's" political demands.

'Solidarity's' Economic Program

AU291950 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 May 81 p 6

[Article by Professor Ing Miloslav Jirges: "Along Antisocialist Lines; About 'Solidarity's' Economic Program"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] AS WE INFORMED OUR READERS, THE POLISH PRESS PUBLISHED, AS FAR BACK AS APRIL, A DOCUMENT CALLED "THE GUIDELINES OF THE 'SOLIDARITY' TRADE UNION'S ACTIVITIES." THE PUBLICATION OF THESE "THESES," WHICH LIFT THE CURTAIN COVERING "SOLIDARITY'S" POLITICAL AMBITIONS, IS SIMULTANEOUSLY THE FIRST PUBLIC FORMULATION OF ITS "ECONOMIC PROGRAM." IN THIS CONNECTION WE APPROACHED PROFESSOR ING MILOSLAV JIRGES, DOCTOR OF SCIENCES AND CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE SLOVAK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, AND ASKED HIM FOR HIS OPINION ON "SOLIDARITY'S" ECONOMIC INTENTIONS AS FORMULATED IN THE PROGRAMMATIC ASSUMPTIONS. IN HIS SCIENTIFIC-RESEARCH WORK, PROFESSOR JIRGES CONCENTRATES ON MATTERS CONCERNING THE THEORY OF SOCIALIST ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION. HE IS ALSO THE AUTHOR OF MANY MONOGRAPHIC STUDIES, AS WELL AS OF SCIENTIFIC AND POPULAR ARTICLES ON THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF SOCIALISM. LET'S AT LEAST MENTION HERE "THE FUNCTIONING OF THE SOCIALIST MARKET IN A PLANNED ECONOMY" (1974), WHICH WAS PUBLISHED IN BOOK FORM; AND "THE RELATIONS BETWEEN SUPPLIERS AND CONSIGNEES." HE IS ALSO COAUTHOR OF THE PUBLICATION "STIMULATION OF SOCIALIST ATTITUDES TO WORK" AND SO FORTH. IN REPLYING TO OUR QUESTION ABOUT THE NATURE OF "SOLIDARITY'S" ECONOMIC PROGRAM, COMRADE PROFESSOR JIRGES STATED:

The program of Poland's economic policy is at present the crucial issue in the endeavor to get the country effectively out of the economic crisis facing it. Both the party bodies and the government repeatedly pointed out the only possible way out of the present complicated situation; namely, to halt the international destruction carried out by "Solidarity" and finally to start working, to start producing commodities, since only these can satisfy the working people's needs and deliver supplies to the market. Nevertheless, the government's appeal to "Solidarity" to feel coresponsibility for overcoming the present economic problems is encountering this organization's systematically negative attitude. The motto of "Solidarity's program" can be essentially expressed as follows: to criticize the government and party; to raise unrealistic demands, supported by strikes; to disrupt the economy, the very essence of socialism; and on the other hand to attribute responsibility for the economic situation to the government. What a very transparent demagogy, which, as can be seen from the course of events, can still be most effective under conditions of hysteria and chaos!

There is no doubt that despite the overall successes of economic advance in the past period, which must be noted in any serious assessment of the constructive successes (for instance, during the 30 years of development within the CEMA framework, Poland's industrial production increased roughly 15-fold, whereby the "a"-group increased 11-fold, national income 7-fold; and so forth), management personnel have been guilty of grave shortcomings in the past period. Of course these shortcomings must be rectified. BUT THE METHOD USED BY "SOLIDARITY" IN APPROACHING THIS (even if we disregard the general destructive tendency, and regard its economic "program" as a concept meant to "save" Poland) IS BOTH UNACCEPTABLE AND REPREHENSIBLE TO EVERY THINKING PERSON WITH A SERIOUS APPROACH TO THE ECONOMIC ADVANCE OF EVERY SOCIALIST COUNTRY, AND WITH THE LOGIC OF A POLITICALLY MATURE CITIZEN. The so-called economic "programs" proclaimed by "solidarity" are already full of contradictions by being only general declarations and by their intrinsic nature; one thesis contradicts another, and as a whole they represent an antisocialist program. IT IS VERY DARING OF "SOLIDARITY" TO PROCLAIM ITSELF TO BE THE MAIN GUARANTOR OF THE PROCESS OF POLAND'S RENEWAL, AND TO INTEND BUILDING A "SYSTEM THAT IS UNPRECEDENTED IN THE WORLD: CHRISTIAN IDEALS, STATE INDUSTRY, PRIVATE AGRICULTURE, LIBERAL DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNIST EQUALITY."

According to the authors of such chaotic, mutually contradictory principles, these principles are allegedly meant to express the "socialist social awareness."

The "Progammatic Assumptions" published to date cannot be in the least regarded as a rounded, comprehensive and logical economic program. "Solidarity" not only does not have such a program, it is even incapable of working one out. Despite this, one can still try to make a kind of assessment of this so-called "program" and its essenti aspects, on the basis of what has been published so far on various levels.

Every citizen of every socialist country, even one with a merely average education, knows that the basic issue of the existence of socialism and, as the so-called assumptions say, of communist equality is the socialist ownership of production means. Obviously we do not doubt that it is impossible to build socialist economy as a whole while having individual (private) ownership in agriculture which, as is being stressed, is inviolable. This problem has been quite clearly demonstrated also in the development of socialist Poland to date. At present, even the scant achievements realized in the socialization of Poland's agriculture are being pulled down (for instance, cooperative land is being divided among private farmers). Moreover, in explaining the "programs" it is being said that a private landowner MAY ALSO EMPLOY MANPOWER; THIS ALREADY CLEARLY INDICATES THE FURTHER PROCESS, LEADING TO THE CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION OF WORKING PEOPLE. BUT EVEN WITH REGARD TO SO-CALLED STATE INDUSTRY, THE POSSIBILITY IS BEING MENTIONED OF THE EXISTENCE OF DIVERSE FORMS OF OWNERSHIP, OF THE SETTING-UP OF A "WORKING SELF-ADMINISTRATION" [pracovna samosprava] AND OF THE INDEPENDENCE (WHAT INDEPENDENCE?) OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES AND SO FORTH. These matters are self-evidently connected with the problems of central planning and its interpretation, which is meeting with strong reservations. In speaking of the inevitability of carrying out an economic reform, "Solidarity" is also directing attention toward the problems of the domestic market and, in this context, also toward the price mechanism. Although it does not analyze this question in detail, it is clear to everybody that what is meant is the price movement according to the relationship of the two market factors--supply and demand. At the same time, practice shows that in a certain sense this movement actually means a price increase, that it often leads to inflation, and in its final consequences is disadvantageous for the working people and affects their living standards.

The inevitable encroachments on economic reform are explained by the necessity to achieve a higher efficiency and intensification of the economy. There is no doubt that such demands are raised at present not only in Poland. One of the problems in achieving efficiency is also connected with changes in the structure of production. These matters have been discussed frequently by scientists, but also by the politicians of the socialist countries in connection with the need to create so-called reserves of manpower or, in other words, a reserve of the unemployed. The socialist countries have rejected this form of solving the structural transformations as unacceptable for socialism; but in Poland it is being proclaimed at one of the decisive demands. THE BUILDING OF A NEW MANPOWER STRUCTURE MIGHT LEAD TO A MOST SERIOUS SOCIAL PROBLEM: HOW TO COPE WITH UNEMPLOYMENT IN A SOCIALIST COUNTRY. Estimates as to how many working people will be looking for an alternative job in the next few years range from 700,000 to 1 million (TRYBUNA LUDU 17 April 1980) to 2 million citizens (Warsaw radio commentary). These are surely unhappy prospects, and assuredly not socialist ones; they will lead very harshly to drastic social effects.

The reflections on social measures are in fact very foggy and unconvincing. This applies to the problems of the working people's incomes and their taxation; to sanctions for bad, and remunerations for good work; and generally to the working people's right to work in the first place. In this connection one speaks of the right to strike.

Strikes are used by working people in the capitalist society for fighting for their interests against the exploiters. Against whom should a person working under socialism strike? Against himself? Who will bear the losses incurred through this anachronism? There is no doubt that this is sophisticated political demagogy; its consequences can ONLY be paid by the working people THEMSELVES. The working people's participation in management and control of the production process and distribution has far more effective forms in all the institutions of the socialist mechanism; they must only be correctly and efficiently utilized. And speaking of strikes: Well then, whose will and interests would they express if, for instance, a private farmer--and one also employing manpower--is organized in the so-called Rural Solidarity together with real working people, with agricultural workers? This is truly unprecedented. Nowhere in the world has there ever been such a thing.

In one of its articles TRYBUNA LUDU concludes its reflections on the "Solidarity program" as follows: Today we can only indicate certain problems contained in the theses, but we will repeatedly revert to these matters. SUCH A "PROMISE" TELLS US A LOT (WHAT ELSE IS TO COME?); BUT FOR THE WORKING PEOPLE THEMSELVES IT CERTAINLY BODES NO GOOD, SHOULD SUCH A "PROGRAM" ACTUALLY BE CARRIED OUT.

Security Situation Deplored

AU022045 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 May 81 p 7

[Pavol Minarik article: "Decline Branded 'Solidarity'; Acts of Violence, as well as Anti-Soviet Provocations Are Multiplying in the Polish People's Republic"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] "THERE ARE PLACES IN POLAND WHERE THE PUBLIC SECURITY IS NO LONGER DOING ITS DUTY FOR FEAR OF ITS OWN LIFE," SAID M. RAKOWSKI, DEPUTY GOVERNMENT CHAIRMAN OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, IN CHARACTERIZING THE SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY LAST WEEK.

In the last few months, which have been full of conflicts and waves of social tension, the number of felonies--including those threatening citizens' lives--has strikingly increased. Murders, assaults, brawls, hooliganisms and riots, robberies and thefts are on the increase. The increase in criminal activities, which is the result of the decline of social discipline and the rejection of even the most basic assistance to members of the public order corps, is accompanied by growing conceit of the culprits and simultaneously influences the increasing attacks against members of Polish public security. This state of affairs is largely due to the "Solidarity" bosses in particular; since last summer they have been conducting a systematic coarse campaign against the public and state security members.

The danger of this development of the situation in Poland was indicated, for instance, by the March events in Bydgoszcz, where a few members of so-called Rural "Solidarity" barged into a session of the voivodship national council and behaved like rioters, with their leader--Jan Rulewski--at the head. When the security forces acted against them, in keeping with the valid regulations, the country almost slipped into a general strike. Also during the last few weeks--for example after the Otwock events, in which the impassioned mob had set the public security premises on fire; or those in Bialystok, in which public security forces were quite justified in intervening against an agent provocateur--"Solidarity" threatened a strike, should its demands not be fulfilled.

IN THIS SITUATION THE PUBLIC SECURITY ORGANS CANNOT ALWAYS EFFECTIVELY PREVENT THE GROWING WAVE OF CRIMINALITY. THEIR WORK IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT, AND AT TIMES ACTUALLY DANGEROUS. FREQUENTLY INTERVENTIONS AGAINST PERPETRATORS OF CRIMINAL ACTS ARE MADE IMPOSSIBLE BY PERSONS WHO LITERALLY DEFEND THE CULPRITS. IT IS AS THOUGH THE PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES WERE FORBIDDEN TO INTERVENE ANYPLACE. And if it does intervene, the "Solidarity" leadership starts shouting about alleged "police reprisals" and evokes a wave of doubt about that state body.

Everything points to a situation in which "the security organs will be all but unable to act against a drunken brawler without 'Solidarity' immediately proclaiming a strike," a Pole told a UPI correspondent recently.

At the same time that agency published alarming statistics, issued by the Polish Ministry of Interior on the growth of criminality in the first 4 months of this year. Apart from other things, the statistics show that during that period, the public security organs had established more than 72,000 serious felonies. Compared with last year, the number of felonies increased 26 percent; the figure for robberies is 32 percent, for burglaries and thefts 60 percent. More than 90 percent of felonies were perpetrated under the influence of alcohol.

Even Polish television transmitted a program which pointed out that the criminal elements in the country are showing complete contempt for laws. For instance, in a single week in May, 26 murders, 32 cases of rape, 160 robberies, 2,705 thefts and burglaries and 600 hooliganist riots had been reported. They included instances when--as reported by Polish sources--in Slupsko and Poznan gangs of young rioters terrorized and beat up the staff and guests of two restaurants and completely demolished the equipment there. In Siedlice public security forces arrested all 18 members of a gang that raped girls in front of their fathers and tortured and terrorized people.

Thus, if in the past few months the "Solidarity" bosses did "all they could" to incapacitate economic life in the country and to weaken the state apparatus, including the security organs of the people's power, the consequences of it are now emerging. Apart from the criminal activities we have mentioned, more than 1,000 instances of direct attacks against public security members were registered. AND WHEN, AS IN BYDGOSZCZ OR OTWOCK, PUBLIC SECURITY ORGANS ARE TEMPORARILY "DISQUALIFIED" FOR ACTION, PERSONS WITH A "SOLIDARITY" BAND ON THEIR SLEEVES "PLAY" AT GUARDING THE VERY ORDER THEY THEMSELVES HAD DISRUPTED. BY THIS THEY SIMULTANEOUSLY DEMONSTRATE THEIR OWN CLAIM TO POWER. On top of that, they cynically declare that security in the country should not be ensured by "Solidarity," but by the authorities. And one of the "Solidarity" representatives, Jan Onyszkiewicz, even went so far in his recent statement as to present public security as "society's enemy, and this fact is abused by hooligans."

"Society's passive attitude toward vandals and bullies and its indifference toward evil and anarchy are equal to self-annihilation," PAP wrote recently, and then asked in a tone of warning whether "Poland would be ruled by the people--or whether this country would be ruled by mob law." The agency published those words after the anti-Soviet provocation in Przemysl, where names of Soviet soldiers were painted over on the monument of those who had fallen for Poland's freedom. The desecration of that monument is a reprehensible and irresponsible act, the Polish newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote, adding that it must be condemned both from the moral and the political point of view because it attempts to disrupt the allied friendship that guarantees Poland's security. In the very same period there also occurred several cases of assaults [osocovanie] against Soviet troops deployed in Poland.

THESE INSTANCES MERELY CONFIRM THE FACT THAT IN THE COUNTRY OF OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBOR--POLAND--THE DARKEST REACTIONARY FORCES ARE RAISING THEIR HEADS, MAKING USE OF THE GENERALLY DIMINISHED DISCIPLINE AND SECURITY TO EVOKE CHAOS, VIOLENCE OR ANTI-SOVIET MOODS.

In Polish society voices are heard that demand with increasing emphasis the renewal of calm, order and respect for the law. Only consistent respect for laws and their implementation can stop the dangerous phenomena threatening not only the personal safety of all citizens, but also the functioning of the Polish socialist state.

Walesa Causes 'Darkness'

AU022119 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 30 May 81 p 2

["(JJ)"-signed commentary in the column "Our Notes": "Walesa's Darkness"]

[Text] It was only quite recently, after the "Solidarity" delegation headed by L. Walesa had returned from its 1-week visit to Japan, that a press conference was held with Polish and foreign journalists. Mr Walesa declared there that "it is the Polish Government in the first place that is responsible for the state of economy in the country," and that "Solidarity" is merely a "trade union." But today hundreds of thousands of Polish citizens are asking why, for instance, they have to live in darkness, due to the switching-off of electric current for the sole reason that "Solidarity" members are refusing to put their shoulder to the wheel and to work longer shifts because their "wage" demands have not been fulfilled. Surely this is at variance with the people's interests, about which Walesa loudly trumpets to the world. And where there is no current, there is no production, no transport--nothing. However, in their fight for power the "Solidarity" bosses do not mind. Their motto is clear: Criticize the government, the PZPR; come out with unrealistic demands, supported by strikes--like now, in the power industry; disrupt the economy, the very substance of socialism; and blame the government alone for this grave political and economic situation. This is much too transparent a demagogy for any normal thinking person.

However, it is still not enough for Mr Walesa and his companions. They have decided in some way to disrupt Poland's alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries--on instructions from imperialist espionage services, as was said 2 days ago at the press conference devoted to the work of Polish counterintelligence. Thus a monument to the Soviet soldiers who had fallen for Poland's liberation from the yoke of Nazism was desecrated in Przemysl. In our country such acts are called vandalism. And should they be continued, then obviously it would mean that Mr Walesa is not concerned with anything except with dragging Poland into a medieval Jesuit darkness.

U.S. and 'Counterrevolution'

AU021402 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 May 81 p 6

[Article by Pavol Mestan, candidate of sciences, assistant professor at the Department of Scientific Communism at the CPCZ Central Committee's Political College: "Creeping Counterrevolution; Ideological Subversion and Instigation of Disintegration Processes"]

[Excerpts] The term "creeping counterrevolution" has been used rather frequently in recent articles and treatises in the press, but also on radio and television, mostly in connection with our "Lessons From the Crisis Development in the Party and Society after the 13th CPCZ Congress" and the present developments in the Polish People's Republic. This term designates certain critical processes of a gradual dismantling of socialism, processes that threaten to grow into a counterrevolutionary reversal. Several readers have requested our editorial office to explain briefly the content of this term. We have asked Doctor of Philosophy Pavol Mestan, candidate of sciences, assistant professor at the Department of Scientific Communism at the CPCZ Central Committee's Political College, to do it for us. Comrade Mestan stated:

The vain attempts to bring about armed counterrevolutionary reversals in the GDR in 1953 and in Hungary in 1956 proved to the United States, as the center of world anticommunism, that the concept of overt, aggressive, militant anticommunism is ineffective.

That is why, once again in the United States, a new concept emerged toward the end of the fifties, which bases its potential success on internal disintegration processes and on methods of ideological subversion. That concept has been in effect ever since.

It is not concerned with an immediate reversal, whatever the cost. Its aim is to prepare perfectly the ground in socialist countries--in each of them in a unique way, according to the specific internal conditions of each member of the socialist community--for sowing suggestions and ideas that would slowly but irresistably grow into the hotbed of the planned counterrevolutionary reversal. Counterrevolution is to advance stealthily, by creeping.

Even the attempted victorious advance of counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia did not come into being overnight. It had a long-term development. The first impetus was given as early as 1956 by the Prague philosopher Karel Kosik in LITERARNI NOVINY when he cast doubt on the relationship between ideology and science, denying that Marxism constitutes the dialectical unity of science and ideology (1956, No 48, p 1). He was followed by others--I. Svitak, Z. Mlynar, F. Samalik, V. Klokocka, M. Lakatos, M. Kusy, J. Strinka, Z. Jicinsky--who, guided directly or indirectly by the influence of foreign anticommunist centers, were increasingly daring in eroding the practice of real socialism. All that culminated in the statements of the prominent rightwing politician Cestmir Cisar, who dismissed Leninism, claiming that it is a monopolistic interpretation of Marxism (in his speech marking the 150th anniversary of the birth of K. Marx, ZIVOT STRANY, Volume 1968, p 60).

The logic of creeping counterrevolution is thus clear and does not apply only to Czechoslovakia in 1968; this logic entails the disintegration of socialism with the help of internal forces and the subsequent return to capitalism. It is logical that the communist and workers parties of the countries that were affected by counterrevolution analyzed all the causes that led to its inception and helped it gather momentum. Undoubtedly one of the most important analytical documents is the Czechoslovak communists' "Lessons From the Crisis Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress." The document's conclusions are a weapon for other fraternal parties and for the international communist and workers movement as a whole.

In this connection it is necessary to mention the situation in Poland. It has not emerged just now. For a long time forces have existed and operated in the country on which anticommunist centers were able to rely in putting the theory of creeping counterrevolution into practice.

There are many examples proving this assertion. To cite just one: KOR (Social Self-Defense Committee) was founded on 28 September 1976. It became the first opposition organization of intellectuals "in the defense of workers." It is headed by Jacek Kuron, adviser of the so-called free "Solidarity" trade union. The question is not against whom the workers were to be defended by Polish intellectuals, or at least by a part of them. Nor is it a question of whether the Polish workers class cared for such defense. What matters, above all, are the plans and goals pursued by that organization. Kuron and his friend K. Modzelewski wrote a book that was published in the FRG in 1969, entitled "Monopolistic Socialism" and subtitled "Open Letter to the PZPR." (The very title reveals who Kuron and his fellow fighters are. They belong to the same camp as Cisar and company with their "monopolistic interpretation of Marxism." In other words, they are clearly anticommunist, antisocialist and anti-Leninist forces drawing their theories from sources such as the works by the classics of revisionism and contemporary Western theoreticians of anticommunism.)

The truth is, however, that Kuron's and Modzelewski's work goes beyond that. It can be described as the script for the operation of counterrevolutionary forces. Already then the authors raised demands such as those being used today by KOR, "Solidarity" and other illegal [as published] Polish organizations.

"No one should let himself be deceived when from time to time those people repeat that they do not want, for instance, to abolish nationalization, that alliance with the Soviet Union is not to be disputed and the like.

Every counterrevolution proceeds that way. Every counterrevolution passes over in silence what its ultimate goals are and only gradually shows its hand. The counterrevolution's primary aim is always to bring about a reversal of power in its favor; its objective is simply to seize power. Once power is in its hands, it has won. It gets a free hand to bring about its counterrevolutionary plans up to the end."

Those words were pronounced 33 years ago by Czechoslovak communist Kement Gottwald. They were valid at that time and are valid today as well, valid for Czechoslovakia just as for Poland.

USSR ENVOY ADDRESSES WARSAW POLISH-SOVIET SOCIETY

LD302004 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Founding members and long-standing activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society met in Warsaw today. Stanislaw Wronski, its chairman, emphasized at the meeting that the founding members and activists form a great force in the society. He recalled that this is necessary particularly in the current difficult period in Poland. This is to say that in Poland elements are appearing which are interested in spreading anarchy and destabilization, which act against socialism and are striving to weaken friendship and cooperation with the USSR.

Stanislaw Wronski said that the task of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society is to struggle against such tendencies and against false propaganda by truths about cooperation with the USSR. He said that only by strengthening Polish-Soviet friendship is it possible to overcome the crisis and bring the process of socialist renovation into reality.

Boris Aristov, Soviet ambassador to Poland, stated at the meeting that Soviet people are following developments in Poland with uneasiness and apprehension. He mentioned cases of anti-Soviet actions in Poland and said that Soviet citizens are apprehensive about these actions as well as the reactions to them. He further emphasized Soviet-Polish friendship would not be broken by open or hidden enemies. At the end of his address he thanked the activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society for their work and expressed the conviction that the Polish side, directed by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, would overcome all current difficulties.

CPCZ STUDY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR POLAND 25 MAY

AU271610 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 May 81 p 3

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] On Monday a study delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee Political Organizational Department, led by the departments's deputy director Karel Kovar, left Prague for Warsaw at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Vladimir Kozic, deputy director of the CPCZ Central Committee Political Organizational Department. Jan Mitrega, the Polish People's Republic's ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

BILAK RECEIVES TURKISH CP GENERAL SECRETARY BILEN

LD011714 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, met today Bilen, general secretary of the Turkish Communist Party Central Committee. During their cordial and comradely conversation, the representatives of the two parties informed each other about the activities of their parties, and exchanged views on topical international questions and the further deepening of mutual cooperation.

STROUGAL RETURNS FROM VISIT TO HUNGARY, GIVES VIEWS

Return Reported

LD022037 Prague CTK in English 1826 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Prague, 2 Jun (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal returned here Tuesday evening from a two-day friendly working visit to Hungary.

Views on Visit's Results

LD022030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Our permanent Budapest correspondent, Alexander Petrov, reports on the visit to Hungary of Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal:

At the end of the 2-day friendly working visit to Hungary, the federal premier was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. The representatives informed one another about the main tasks stemming for the further development of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic from the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 12th MSZMP Congress. In this connection they stressed the importance of further intensifying the traditional and all-round cooperation between the two countries in fulfilling the targets which have been set in the political, economic and cultural spheres. The talks, which also comprised an exchange of views and stands on the solution of some topical foreign policy problems, passed in a comradely and businesslike atmosphere.

Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal at the end of the friendly working visit to the Hungarian People's Republic in Budapest gave an interview to correspondents of the Czechoslovak press, radio and television:

[Begin recording] [Question] Comrade Premier, how do you assess the results of your visit from the point of view of the further development of Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations?

[Answer] Today in the course of talks with Comrade Kadar, and yesterday and today with Comrade Lazar, we went through the principal questions, both foreign-political and bilateral relations, and, naturally, we also informed each other about topical questions in our internal development. With Comrade Lazar we naturally discussed mainly bilateral economic cooperation, because that is an important section of our relations--last year's trade turnover amounted to Kcs14.5 billion in bilateral relations and it will further increase in the years 1981-1985. Therefore the subjects of our main interest were cooperation, specialization and cooperation in third markets. We endeavored to translate all these questions into concrete terms, and some of them we succeeded in concluding. Others will be concluded by our collaborators in the next weeks and months, above all by the Committee for Economic Cooperation between Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

We also resolved some other problems in mutual relations which are to speed up economic cooperation primarily in the automobile industry, tractor manufacturing industry, in the chemical industry and in agriculture. We today visited Babolna. We are interested in the comprehensive system of growing corn--one of the world's most modern systems. It has been introduced and carried out there for years. The Hungarian comrades are interested in growing barley. We resolved some other problems from the point of view of coordination of investment policy in order to be ready for the development of cooperation and specialization in the next 5-year plans. Cooperation and specialization between Czechoslovakia and Hungary is most extensive--it represents 40 percent of the overall volume of goods exchanges and, if we take engineering alone, it represents 60 percent. Naturally this is going to increase.

To sum up, Hungary is our important economic partner, naturally a good political partner, a good cultural partner, and we are interested in the development of further cooperation. [end recording]

ADN REPORT ON KATOWICE PZPR DECLARATION CITED

LD022314 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] The GDR news agency ADN tonight published a dispatch from Warsaw by its correspondent Paul Weinreich dealing with the present situation in the Polish People's Republic. We now read excerpts from this dispatch:

The PZPR report-back and election conferences in preparation for the ninth extraordinary congress are now taking place in Poland. Various events and developments are taking place at this time, which in the opinion of observers here illustrate that the situation in the Polish People's Republic must be regarded as very serious. This is mainly due to the fact that the counterrevolutionary forces are increasingly stepping up their subversive activities in all sectors of social life and setting about this in an increasingly aggressive manner. A further link in the chain of grave political provocation is the desecration of a Soviet memorial in Przemysl in southeast Poland. Counterrevolutionary elements defiled the memorial and obliterated the names of the Soviet soldiers who fell in the struggle for Poland's liberation and who are buried there.

The weakening of Poland's alliance with the USSR and the other socialist states, which the counterrevolutionaries seek to achieve, is being encouraged in every way by foreign secret services. At a press conference at the Polish Internal Affairs Ministry in Warsaw a few days ago, attention was drawn to documents of Western espionage centers, making it clear that Poland has never been so important for them as now. The espionage activities are being combined with increasing frequency with political subversion. It is quite obvious that the atmosphere of tension, anarchy and chaos deliberately created by the counterrevolutionaries favors the machinations of the imperialist secret services and their agents. Domestic and foreign enemies of Poland's socialist system are working hand in glove.

In addition to the counterrevolutionary organizations which have been known and which have been quite openly active for some time, social democratic groupings are now seeking to form themselves into a legal opposition. A report about their political objectives and already existing forms of organization was given by a certain juliusz (Garsztecki), who presented himself as a social democratic journalist, in Stockholm's AFTONBLADET last week. According to him, there are at present many social democratic groups. All that is needed is to take the step from an underground existence to legality.

In view of the serious aggravation of the country's situation PZPR members in Katowice, the center of Poland's mining and heavy industry, a few days ago published a declaration. According to TRYBUNA LUDU, it says that for many years a political-ideological neutralization of the party has taken place. This was one of the main reasons why since August 1980 the party has shown itself no longer capable of waging a consistent struggle against all antisocialist phenomena. The whole party has succumbed increasingly to alien ideological influences and has lost its sense of direction for the political ideological struggle for socialism. These were and are fostered by right wing opportunism and bourgeois liberalism within the ranks of the party itself. As a result the opponents of socialism, exploiting fundamental mistakes of vacillation and inconsistency of the present party leadership have gained extensive political political-ideological influence on the working people and party members. We fully and wholly support, the declaration says, the justified protest of the working class against the violation of the principles of the building of socialism. We also strongly reject manipulation and the exploitation of some of the population for aims contrary to socialism. There is not much time left before the ninth extraordinary congress. If at the congress we defend the true features of our party and wish to resist on a class basis alien trends and tendencies, we must act vigorously. Conditions and possibilities still exist for preparing step by step the party's political-ideological offensive.

The appeal of the Katowice communists has met with violent counter attacks. TRYBUNA LUDU comments that the activity of the Katowice party forum met with sharp criticism. The paper quotes in this connection decisions of the party's basic organizations of the PAP news agency and of the TRYBUNA LUDU editorial office. Statements assessed the declaration of Katowice as an attempt to postpone the congress yet again. Particularly violent attacks are directed by Solidarity leaders against the Katowice party forum. Polish papers devote much space to attacks on the Katowice forum.

The Solidarity leaders have, in accordance with their demands, been granted extensive possibilities of making increasing use of the mass media. Solidarity which virtually floods the country with its publications, leaflets, posters and other pamphlets, has now been given formal access to radio and television by virtue of an agreement with the government. In the future it will be able to produce its own radio and television program and count on being provided with all the necessary technical facilities.

USSR ENVOY TO POLAND ON ANTI-SOVIET ACTIVITY

LD011322 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Boris Aristov, Soviet ambassador to Poland, has expressed his concern about cases of anti-Soviet activities in Poland. Both the incidents themselves as well as reaction to them seemed to justify this concern, Aristov said at a meeting of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. One of the cochairmen of the society, Stanislaw Wronski, said that at various times anti-Soviet posters and leaflets had appeared, and that there had in fact been exhibitions directed against the USSR. Members of the meeting criticized the Polish press organs for not opposing resolutely such occurrences.

GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY HOLDS CONGRESS IN HANOVER

For reportage on the speeches and activities of SED and other Eastern Europe party delegations of the Sixth DKP Congress in Hanover, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 2 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HONECKER, SED SEND MESSAGE TO SIXTH DKP CONGRESS

AU011557 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 81 p 4

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The SED Central Committee has sent a greetings address to the Sixth DKP Congress. The message signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker reads as follows:

Dear comrades, the SED Central Committee conveys fraternal greetings to the delegates of the Sixth DKP Congress and to all FRG communists.

The over 2 million members of our party follow your struggle with great sympathy and in solidarity and affinity. Equipped with your party program you selflessly support the vital interests of the FRG people and the national interests of your country.

You are struggling with all your strength against the NATO intensified arms race and against transforming the FRG into a launching pad for U.S. nuclear missiles, which is threatened by self-destruction. Thus you are making a responsible contribution to guaranteeing peace, the most urgent task of our time. In defending the social and democratic rights of workers, youth, women and of all those on whom rests the burden of the capitalist crisis, you are in the front row.

We pay great tribute to the unshakable loyalty of the DKP to proletarian internationalism and to the active work of your party for the unity of the communist and workers movements and for the unity of action of progressive forces of the world.

Dear comrades, true to the traditions of the revolutionary German workers movement we will continue to play our part in consolidating the fraternal alliance between the SED and DKP. As in the past you will also find us at your side in the future in the spirit of proletarian solidarity.

GDR-USSR STANDING SUBCOMMISSION MEETS IN BERLIN

AU281830 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23-24 May 81 p 2

[ADN report: "Scientific-Technical Cooperation Is Deepened: GDR and USSR Discuss Far-Reaching Tasks"]

[Summary] "Berlin (ADN)--The 27th session of the Standing Subcommission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the GDR and the USSR was concluded in Berlin on Friday with the signing of a protocol by Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology,and by Kiril Dyumayev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR also attended."

On the basis of an assessment of the cooperation under the past 5-year plan the subcommission discussed far-reaching tasks resulting from the 10th SED Congress and from the 26th CPSU Congress to further deepen scientific-technical cooperation.

"It was noted that regarding further development of microelectronics and creating refining technology that a series of new research cooperation tasks should be prepared. Measures aimed at further enhancing the effectiveness of cooperation should focus on fulfilling the agreed-upon research tasks in keeping with quality and time requirements, as well as on raising scientific-technical targets and the standard of inventions in order to achieve top performances."

It was agreed to further intensify work on unifying GDR and USSR state standards in order to meet the increasing requirements on deepening production specialization and cooperation.

COOPERATION WITH USSR MILITARY JUSTICE ORGANS NOTED

AU291741 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 May 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Tuesday, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, received for a friendly talk Col Gen of Justice Artem Gornyy, military procurator of the USSR, who is staying in the GDR for a several-day working visit. During the meeting in the Defense Ministry, the minister and his guest discussed questions on the development of socialist law, legal education in the armed forces and the responsibility of the military justice organs to implement military discipline and order in the interest of high fighting strength and combat readiness.

Army Gen Hoffmann expressed his conviction that the working visit of the USSR military procurator in the GDR, and the exchange of experience, will contribute to further deepening the tested cooperation between the military justice organs of the two fraternal countries.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON HONECKER VISIT TO JAPAN

Luncheon Toast

AU011553 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 81 p 3

[Toast by State Council Chairman Erich Honecker at a luncheon given in his honor by Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the association of Japanese economic organizations--at the Otani Hotel, Tokyo, 28 May 1981]

[Text] Highly esteemed Mr President Inayama, highly esteemed presidents of the Japanese economic associations:

I take extraordinary pleasure in being your guest today. I should like to use the opportunity to thank you most cordially for the moving, impressive days in Japan.

I can say with satisfaction that the meetings and talks with the representatives of your state, with representatives of the economy and other sectors of social life have been very useful. They will promote the further deepening of relations between our two countries.

You, esteemed Dr Inayama, have personally contributed a great deal to the preparation and the successful outcome of my visit.

In 10 years of fruitful cooperation for both sides the Japan-GDR and GDR-Japan economic committees have proved to be trailblazers for a constantly more comprehensive and friendly development of relations between our two countries.

We can speak without exaggeration of a new quality of our trade and economic relations. That is welcome in the interest of mutual advantage and provides solid positions for our future cooperation. If relations in trade and in the economy flourish, then it creates at the same time a solid foundation on which positive political, cultural, sports and tourist relations can be built and deepened.

In the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, in the new 5-year-plan for 1981-85, we have again set for ourselves higher targets for developing our country, especially for the growth of its economic capacity. We combine with that, in the foreign policy field, constructive endeavors to safeguard peace and to promote international cooperation. That also applies to our relations with Japan.

Let me name, as a specific example, the days of GDR culture in several cities of your country. They give you an insight into the intellectual-cultural life of our republic, and those who participate in it are, so to speak, heralds of mutual understanding, mutual respect and friendship.

In our opinion the comprehensive cooperation of countries with different social systems in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence is an important contribution to lasting peace. The peoples must be spared the suffering and destruction of a new world war. We owe that to the current and coming generations. Thus the GDR is seeking to help bring about a thorough and lasting recovery of the international situation. It is in that light that we also view the further development of relations between the GDR and Japan.

Gentlemen, I ask you to raise your glass and to drink to

--The further comprehensive development of good relations between the GDR and Japan,

--To deepening the friendly relations between our peoples,

--To the health and personal well-being of all present here.

Foreign Diplomats Meeting

AU011546 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 81 p 2

[Text] Tokyo (ADN)--On Thursday morning Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, received the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Japan. The ambassadors and charges d'affairs were individually introduced to Erich Honecker in his residence, the Akasaka Palace. First he welcomed the doyen of the diplomatic corps, Pierre Nelson Coffie, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of the Ivory Coast. A total of 106 ambassadors are accredited to Japan.

At the meeting, which offered opportunities for interesting and friendly talks, the members of the State Council chairman's official entourage, Guenter Mittag, Oskar Fischer, Gerhard Beil, Frank-Joachim Herrmann, ambassador Horst Brie and other prominent figures were present.

Friendship Group Meeting

AU011548 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 81 p 3

[Summary] Tokyo (ADN)--On the afternoon of 28 May Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, was welcomed at a cocktail party given by the Japan-GDR parliamentarian friendship group, and Ken Yasui, honorary chairman of the Japan-GDR friendship group, Hajime Fukuda, president of the House of Representatives, and Masatoshi Tokunaga, president of the House of Councillors. In his answer to the welcome address Erich Honecker said: "The meetings of the parliamentarians of our two countries are of an importance that exceeds the scope of bilateral relations. They serve the principles of peace laid down in the constitutions of the GDR and Japan and thus help to fulfill the most important order of all parliamentarians' constituencies, to guarantee peace for their peoples, to deepen international cooperation and to eliminate and exclude future impediments to the peaceful coexistence of the peoples."

JOINT DECLARATION ON SOLIDARITY WITH AFRICANS WEEK

AU282001 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 May 81 p 2

[Joint declaration on the week of solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of Africa--25 to 31 May--by the GDR Solidarity Committee, FDGB National Executive Board, National Council of the GDR National Front, FDJ Central Council, Central Executive Board of the Peasants Mutual Aid Association, National Executive Board of the Democratic Women's League, GDR Peace Council, GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples, GDR Committee for the Protection of Human Rights and GDR Committee for the Fighting Decade Against Racism and Racial Discrimination]

[Text] On the occasion of the "week of solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of Africa" from 25 May to 31 May 1981, we on behalf of the GDR working people convey greetings of sincere friendship and sympathy for their just struggle for peace, societal and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid to all peoples of the African Continent. We assure all African patriots of our fraternal affinity. The GDR has always regarded anti-imperialist solidarity as an inseparable principle of its foreign policy and has always granted political, moral and material support to the liberation struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

We again confirm our solidarity affinity with the progressive African countries such as the People's Republic of Angola, socialist Ethiopia and others which have overcome the difficult colonial heritage, are struggling to strengthen their national independence and entering the path of socialist development. Their example incites and encourages the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of Africa and is a factor that stabilizes peace on the continent.

We resolutely condemn the constant attempts at interference into the affairs of African countries by imperialist countries, the setting up of military bases in Africa and the plans to create an aggressive imperialist military alliance in the south Atlantic region.

We resolutely condemn the dangerous, inhumane activities of the racist regime of Pretoria, which are against international law, a regime, which, through aggression and intervention--as for instance in the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Zambia--openly interferes in the affiars of sovereign, peaceful countries and thus tries to stop the social progress of those countries.

The GDR welcomes the victory that the people of Zimbabwe achieved 1 year ago in the struggle for their national independence. Thus imperialism suffered another defeat on the African Continent and the sphere of influence of racism has been further restricted in the south.

The GDR people follow with great attention the hard and sacrifical struggle of the peoples of Africa to eliminate the last strongholds of colonialism, racism and apartheid. We again confirm our unreserved solidarity support for the just struggle of the patriots in the south of Africa.

The GDR will continue to firmly stand at the side of the people of Namibia, who, under the leadership of South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO]--the only legitimate representative of these people--are struggling for their independence and freedom.

We condemn all those maneuvers of racists and imperialist allies, which aim at delaying Namibia's independence. We most resolutely demand the immediate implementation of all UN resolutions on Namibia and of comprehensive sanctions against the apartheid regime. We demand the immediate withdrawal of South African occupation troops from illegally occupied Namibia and the complete handing over of power to SWAPO!

We again demonstrate our fraternal affinity with the African National Congress of South Africa, the militant organization of the suppressed people of South Africa, which resolutely supports the overcoming of apartheid and of the white minority regime. The fact that the racist regime continues is mainly due to collaboration among leading NATO countries and multinational monopolies with Pretoria. We emphatically demand the implementation of the sanctions against South Africa adopted by the United Nations, and the worldwide isolation of the inhumane apartheid policy! We demand freedom for Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners of the racist regime!

In accordance with the ideas of proletarian internationalism the GDR will continue to firmly support all progressive forces of the world in the national and social struggle for liberation of the peoples. All imperialist maneuvers to halt the process of the struggle for liberation are doomed to fail.

Based on anti-imperialist solidarity and in militant alliance with the socialist countries and all progressive forces of the world the peoples of Africa will be victorious.

Festive Gathering

AU281833 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 May 81 p 2

[Summary] Erfurt (ND)--On 25 May the "week of solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of Africa" was opened with a festive event in the Erfurt opera house. Cordially welcomed guests were the Central Committee members Kurt Seibt, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the SED Central Committee, and Gerhard Mueller, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee. In his address Gerhard Mueller said: "We are supporting all those countries which accelerate the process of national liberation and link the struggle against racism with rejecting all imperialist and neocolonialist machinations." Anthony Mongalo, head of the representation of the African National Congress of South Africa in the GDR, thanked the GDR people for their constant and self-denying support in the hard struggle of the peoples of Africa to eliminate the last strongholds of colonialism and apartheid.

TALKS BETWEEN SED'S VERNER, ZAMBIAN MINISTER NOTED

LD292044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 16[illegible] GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 29 May (ADN)--The GDR and Zambia concur in their views on the solution of the Namibia problem. This was stated in a friendly conversation which Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, had today with Frederick Mweba Chomba, minister of home affairs of the Republic of Zambia. During their conversation, they paid tribute to the successful development of relations as a result of the visits by Erich Honecker to the Republic of Zambia and Dr Kenenth David Kaunda to the GDR.

The two sides agreed that UN Security Council Resolution 435 is the only basis for solving the Namibia problem. They assured the Namibian people and its sole legitimate representative, South-West African People's Organization. [SWAPO], of their unshakable solidarity. The two sides strongly denounced the policy of racism and apartheid in the Republic of South Africa, and affirmed their support for the just struggle of the South African people and its representative, the African National Congress

AXEN MEETS WITH SOUTH AFRICAN CP CHAIRMAN DADOO

LD291904 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1548 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 29 May (ADN)--SED Politburo member Hermann Axen today received the chairman of the South African Communist Party, Dr. Yusuf M. Dadoo, and discussed with him questions concerning the struggle for peace and the strengthening and concerted action of the alliance of progressive states and forces and all lovers of peace throughout the world.

Yusuf Dadoo briefed him on the growing determination of the masses of South Africa in the struggle against the antihuman and peace-endagering apartheid regime. This determination has been shown by a wave of powerful strikes, mass protests by large sections of the oppressed population and courageous and unsparing action by South African patriots, all of which bears witness to the just struggle of the African National Congress which the South African Communist Party suports.

Hermann Axen stated that the GDR, in line with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, will continue to stand firmly at the side of the peoples fighting for national and social liberation and to practice active internationalist solidarity.

SED DELEGATION ATTENDS KAMPUCHEAN PARTY CONGRESS

For reportage on the participation of the SED delegation, led by Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, in the Fourth Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Congress, see the Kampuchea section of the 26 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HONECKER SENDS KPRP'S PEN SOVAN ELECTION GREETINGS

LD311050 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0554 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 31 May (ADN)--General Secretary of the SED Central Committee Erich Honecker has sent cordial congratulations to Pen Sovan on his election as first secretary of the Kampuchean Peoples Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee. "Under the leadership of the KPRP, the Kampuchean people will, I am sure, apply all their strength to fulfill the historic decisions of their fourth party congress and successfully establish an independent, flourishing Kampuchea that is advancing to socialism," the telegram reads. "May the friendship, militant solidarity and the all-round cooperation between the SED and the KPRP and the peoples of the GDR and the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea be further consolidated and developed on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

SED GREETS FOURTH KAMPUCHEAN PARTY CONGRESS

AU281853 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 May 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The SED Central Committee has sent a greetings message to the fourth party congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP]. The telegram signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker reads as follows:

Dear comrades, the SED Central Committee conveys fraternal militant greetings to the Fourth KPRP Congress and the entire Kampuchean people.

The Fourth KPRP Congress is an event of truly historic importance for the party and the people of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It opens up a new chapter in the millennia-old history of your country. The people of independent and peaceful Kampuchea have decided in favor of the development of their country along the path of socialism. The Marxist-Leninist forces and the people of Kampuchea took a hard, sacrificial and, at the same time, heroic path to the fourth party congress.

In solidarist affinity with the Vietnamese and the Lao people they waged a glorious struggle against the French colonial yoke and liberated the country from the neocolonialist rule of U.S. imperialism. They achieved a heroic victory over the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, which is supported by the hegemonist Beijing leadership and which had deprived Kampuchea of its revolutionary achievements. Thus they saved the Kampuchean nation from being destroyed.

Today the Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party, are undertaking admirable efforts to gradually overcome the consequences of the dictatorship of the genocidal regime through hard work and to build a new life. The reestablishment of the Kampuchean state and the reorganization of social life are impressive results of the persistent efforts and the unyielding determination of the Kampuchean working people who live up to the best revolutionary traditions of your people. At the same time they are inseparably linked with the internationalist solidarity of the fraternal socialist countries, all revolutionary forces and the friends of Kampuchea throughout the world. We congratulate you most cordially on these great successes.

Close ties of friendship exist between the SED and KPRP and between the GDR people and the Kampuchean people. We are united by fraternal relations with the CPSU and the Soviet people, the main force in the struggle for socialism, peace and freedom in the world. We are highly pleased to note that manifold and fruitful cooperation between our parties and states is strengthening and developing to the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of socialism and peace. The treaty on friendship and cooperation, concluded between the GDR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea in March 1980, forms a stable basis to further deepen our fraternal relations.

Dear comrades! Be assured that the SED and all the GDR people will further strengthen the solidarist affinity with the KPRP and the fraternal Kampuchean people and will always universally support the People's Republic of Kampuchea in developing the country, defending its sovereignty and in struggling for its international recognition.

The SED Central Committee wishes the KPRP members, the workers class and all working people of the People's Republic of Kampuchea great new successes in solving the tasks adopted by the Fourth KPRP Congress for a further social upswing of the country.

HONECKER CONDOLENCES ON SOONG CHING LING DEATH

LD302320 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1946 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 30 May (ADN)--Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker has conveyed his sympathy to Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, on the death of Soong Ching Ling, honorary chairman of the PRC and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

PRC Embassy Book Signed

LD011934 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1631 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jun (ADN)--On the death of Soong Ching Ling, honorary president of the People's Republic of China and deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Deputy Chairman of the GDR State Council Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, and Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier, paid a visit of condolence to the People's Republic of China Embassy today.

They expressed the sincere and deeply felt sympathy of the State Council, the Government and the people of the GDR to Chen Tung, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in the GDR, and signed the book of condolences.

MUECKENBERGER PARTICIPATES IN MPRP CONGRESS

For reportage on the participation of SED Central Committee Politburo member Erich Mueckenberger in the 18th Mongolian People's Revolutionary Congress in Ulaanbaatar, see the Mongolia section of the 28 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES MPRP LEADER TSEDENBAL

LD311216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0540 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 31 May (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee has conveyed cordial congratulations to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal on his election as first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee. "We appreciate your untiring work for the well-being of the Mongolian people, for the further strengthening of the powerful alliance of the socialist fraternal countries and for the deepening of friendship between our two peoples," the congratulatory telegram states. "We wish the MPRP and all Mongolian People's Republic Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] workers progress in the realization of the far-reaching resolutions of the 18th party congress. To you, esteemed Comrade Tsedenbal we wish great success in your responsible work as leader of the MPRP and wish you creative power, health and happiness."

HOFFMANN RECEIVES ROMANIAN MILITARY DELEGATION

LD011200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1141 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jun (ADN)--Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, received for a friendly talk on Monday an official military delegation from the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Maj Gen Constantin Olteanu, candidate of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The two sides discussed topical aspects of the international situation and the resultant tasks for the armed forces of the GDR and Romania at the side of the Soviet Army and the other allied armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states.

Major General Olteanu conveyed cordial greetings from the soldiers of the Romanian Armed Forces. He expressed the conviction that the numerous meetings with GDR workers and soldiers and the concomitant exchange of experiences will help to deepen further the fraternal cooperation between the two parties, states and armies.

The delegation, which arrived in Berlin today, will remain several days in the GDR.

Delegation Visits Memorials

LD011658 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1605 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jun (ADN)--This afternoon, the Romanian military delegation honored the victims of fascism and militarism and the Soviet soldiers who died in the Great Patriotic War. They laid wreaths at the monument in Unter den Linden and at the monument to the Soviet heroes in Berlin-Treptow. GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann was present at the military ceremonies.

Afterwards, the military delegation escorted by Hoffmann, inspected the GDR's state border with West Berlin at the Brandenburg Gate. They were briefed on the responsible service of the Border Troops in reliably protecting socialist gains. Minister Olteanu signed the visitors' book of the city commandant of the GDR capital.

WERNER FELFE SPEAKS ON KPD PROGRAM ANNIVERSARY

LD291334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1713 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 28 May (ADN)--"The alliance of workers and farmers is the political basis of socialist society in the GDR, from the KPD farmers' aid program to the decisions of the 10th SED Congress," was the theme of a scientific seminar which was held in Berlin on Thursday to mark the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the KPD farmers' aid program. It was held at the invitation of the "Karl Marx" SED College, the Academy of Social Sciences and the Institute for Marxism-Leninism under the SED Central Committee and the GDR Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

Party College Rector Prof Hanna Wolf, member of the SED Central Committee, welcomed Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, who delivered a report. Those attending the conference included members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, scientists, agricultural experts, cooperative farmers, members of parties, trade unions and social organizations. Professor Wolf stressed that in the GDR the farmers' centuries-long demand for "Junker lands in peasant hands" has been realized. The alliance of workers and farmers is a cornerstone in the development of socialism.

Werner Felfe stated in his report that the SED is in line with the tradition of the KPD farmers' aid program which "our unforgotten Ernst Thaelmann proclaimed on 16 May 1931 at a meeting of farmers in the concert hall in Oldenburg."

It is a fact of inestimable worth that the KPD was able to base itself on the generally valid teaching of Lenin on the alliance of workers and farmers in the struggle to settle the issue of power and to establish a socialist society. The farmers' aid program was "the first document to round off the concept of the national and social liberation of the German people and to state it in precise terms for a certain section of the working people," the speaker said.

The successful struggle since 1945 to produce a firm alliance with the working farmers, to consolidate and deepen this alliance between the working class and the class of cooperative farmers as the political basis of socialist society showed how deeply the best traditions of the revolutionary German and international workers' movement have taken root in the GDR.

Werner Felfe recalled the democratic land reform, a demand in the KPD's call of 11 June 1945, the founding of the Association of Mutual Farmers' Aid and the agricultural producer cooperatives which arose in the fifties as milestones in the consolidation of the alliance of workers in town and country.

The main task of reaching unity of economic and social policy demands that agriculture too be increasingly united with the scientific-technical revolution, Werner Felfe stressed. These higher demands of the eighties and the new conditions which have arisen for the national economy require even closer cooperation by science and industry with socialist agriculture.

Werner Felfe added: "Increasing domestic production is all the more important as food plays a steadily growing role in the international class struggle between socialism and imperialism." This makes clear the political and economic importance of increasing the production of grain, basic fodder and fodder concentrate in all fields of agricultural producer cooperatives and publicly-owned farms.

FURTHER DEBATE ON, REACTION TO KATOWICE PARTY FORUM

Forum Members Interviewed

AU030820 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 29-31 May 81 pp 1-2

[Marian Twarog interview with members of the Katowice Party Forum: "The Issue of the Katowice Party Forum Resolutions"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE PUBLICATION OF THE DOCUMENTS BY THE KATOWICE PARTY FORUM IN YESTERDAY'S SZTANDAR MLODYCH HAS AROUSED MANY QUESTIONS AND DOUBTS. MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ACTIVITY OF THAT MOVEMENT HAS NOW BEEN SUPPLIED BY GRZEGORZ KMITA, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE PROGRAM COUNCIL IN THE KATOWICE PARTY FORUM AND DIRECTOR OF THE "DOMGOS" ASSOCIATION; STEFAN OWCZARZ, COUNCIL SECRETARY AND ASSOCIATE OF THE SILESIAN SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE; KRZYSZTOF WILCZEK, COUNCIL MEMBER AND DIRECTOR FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AT THE KOSCIUSZKO METALLURGICAL PLANT IN CHORZOW; AND WSIEWOLOD WOLCZEW, COUNCIL DEPUTY CHAIRMAN AND LECTURER AT THE SILESIAN SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE IN KATOWICE.

[Question] What was the reason for forming the Katowice Party Forjm?

G. Kmita: In discussions on renewal and the functioning of the party the voices must also be heard of those persons who consider that the party, after all, has been built on the scientific principles of Marxism-Leninism. I personally consider myself such a Marxist, and I have been looking for contacts with people whose thinking is similar to mine. Then we have asked ourselves: Would not it be worthwhile to organize in some manner to assist the party and also to make heard the voice of communists, in addition to other voices?

K. Wilczek: For me, the reason for forming the forum was the disintegration within the party, that is, the party had ceased to be a Leninist party, a party of democratic centralism, and had become in the passion of dispute [rozdyskutowane] [an assembly] of most diverse political trends.

W. Wolczew: We consider that the changes, which were necessary, have not always been going in the direction that would guarantee the development of socialist relations in our country. And we want to resolutely oppose those kinds of tendencies. For that reason, in our opinion, the changes must go even deeper, which calls for an even more principled analysis of the past and of present-day reality.

[Question] What are the main goals of your forum?

S. Owczarz: First of all, to rally a large number of communists within the framework of the forum to start a systematic discussion on the fundamental problems concerning the struggle for socialism under the actual conditions in Poland on the basis of the methodological theses and theoretical achievements of Marxism-Leninism and of the historical experiences of the communist and workers movement.

It is also our point to prepare, on the basis of those theses, papers on the current problems concerning the life of the country and the party for the use of the central and the Katowice Voivodship committees, as well as for the use of the broad circle of party aktivs. We want to efficiently engage in the ideopolitical activity of the voivodship party organization as a whole, to organize meetings with representatives of echelons and administration, to publish our own information bulletin, as well as to organize a constant seminar on the following subject: "The Current Problems of the Struggle for Socialism in Poland." We have also undertaken a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the programmatic assumptions for the ninth party congress and of the draft statutes.

[Question] Who participates in the work of the forum? What is its structure and the methods of recruiting members?

S. Owczarz: The social composition is very diverse. The forum rallies both the workers and scientists, party apparatus workers and journalists.

In that respect there are no restrictions whatever, and all social groups participate in it. A condition for participation is membership in the party, although not just that alone. The structure of the forum has not been completely defined, but after all we have not been looking for any special structures. We are primarily a forum functioning along an ideological line, and the party still continues to exist. We are a forum attached to an echelon, and for that reason we consider that we will settle all the issues concerning the need for the existence of the structure through the party structure. We do not dissociate ourselves from the party at all.

To date the forum numbers several hundred members, but we are still at the organizing stage and those figures are changing day in and day out.

G. Kmita: But by no means do we just want to be a debating club. We want to be an active force within the party, a force that will help the party get out of the crisis by explaining the current issues ourselves, by reaching people and presenting our point of view, even when that viewpoint differs from the one held by those people.

K. Wilczek: The activity of the forum members in basic party organizations is the fundamental direction in forum activity. Each of us is an activist somewhere.

S. Owczarz: Our objective is to back the party and not to form a faction. It should also be added that the forum is being run by a 9-member Program Council chaired by the Central Committee Politburo member, Comrade GERARD GABRYS.

[Question] The full name of your organization is: The Katowice Party Forum Under the Voivodship PZPR Committee in Katowice. In what sense are you under the voivodship committee?

W. Wolczew: I want to state clearly: The voivodship committee serves as a backing to us in the sense of being a base. We had talks with the voivodship committee and have presented some documents involving principles on which our declaration was based. As a result of this, we have obtained consent for our activity.

[Question] With the voivodship committee or within the voivodship committee?

W. Wolczew: Within the committee. All our materials--and we firmly stand on this, because some comrades in lower functions in the voivodship committee have attempted to interfere--are being worked out only by ourselves without consulting anyone else. They represent our authentic views, which is, after all, the point. That is a fundamental issue. I am not one of those people who would repeat what others say no matter if it is Andrezej Zabinski [Katowice Voivodship committee first secretary] or anybody else.

[Question] What are the present results of the forum activity and what are its most immediate plans?

W. Wolczew: In my opinion, the most important result of the activity to date has been the formation of the forum. That is a fundamental issue which should be emphasized, because the forum rallies people on the principle of the uniformity of views on all fundamental questions such as: standing on the grounds of Marxism-Leninism and on the grounds of a consistent program for socialist construction in Poland. That does not mean that there are no differences among us, but those differences may only involve tactics, immediate activities and current problems, but never any fundamental questions.

[Question] How about the most immediate plans?

G. Kmita: Fundamental issues include discussion on the congress materials and an attempt to take an indirect part in preparations for the congress. We want to be audible at the congress; not we in person, but our views, positions and tendencies.

Moreover, we want to prepare an information network in our voivodship to organize equivalents of KFP [presumably Katowice Party Forum] attached to large enterprise committees and city committees, or organize a cycle of meetings for comrades from KFP with delegates to party conferences and the congress, with representatives of the horizontal structures, with the voivodship's precongress team, with party aktivs in other voivodships and with the voivodship press, to issue a pamphlet on the situation within the party, and to do other things.

[Question] How do you evaluate the response by comrades from the Lenin metallurgical plant to your document, published in the press?

W. Wolczew: Our reaction is rather calm and businesslike. We intend to answer them in a letter. We can see every reason that the comrades from the metallurgical plant responded in this and no other way. Only workers and party aktivs matter to us, and not a contest for this or another individual. We are absolutely against any adventure or returning the ball by any flippant methods.

S. Owczarz: Having read the formulations to the effect that we were against methodology, I wondered if such a formulation came from workers only. Indeed, what matters here is methodology. That shot hit the bull's-eye.

[Question] Your allegation that the party had been wrecked and hardly exists has aroused fears among some people that you intended in that way to call the attention of people who were not just within our country.

W. Wolczew: I want to tell clearly: It is difficult to discuss this point, because after all there is no machine that can discover what I am thinking. But I would like to say that from the very beginning of our activity, which goes back as far as November-December 1980, we have considered it our duty to do the utmost to be able to settle our problems by ourselves. That is our fundamental duty. And all insinuations of that kind are groundless. If we adhered to the opinion that our issues were to be settled with the assistance of intervention, we could sit and wait, could we not?

Note by the Editorial Board

THE INFORMATION THAT COMRADE GERARD GABRYS IS CHAIRMAN OF THE KATOWICE FORUM HAS NOT BEEN CONFIRMED BY ANY OTHER SOURCE. WE HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO OBTAIN AN OPINION FROM THE PERSON CONCERNED HIMSELF, BECAUSE HE IS NOW ABROAD IN A PARTY DELEGATION. WE WILL ASK COMRADE GABRYS TO EXPLAIN THE MATTER AS SOON AS HE RETURNS.

Bratkowski Comments on Forum

LD021804 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Goran Skansberg report]

[Text] In its sharpest criticism yet of developments in Poland, the Soviet news agency TASS now talks about a counterrevolution within the Polish Communist Party. The criticism is expressed in connection with a report on a discussion recently in the town of Katowice. There the Polish party leadership was accused of having given in to the enemies of socialism. But these accusations come from a troublesome group which aims to break up the party, according to Stefan Bratkowski, one of the most prominent spokesmen of the Polish democratization policy.

There are several groups, which are not particularly big, but which are capable of making themselves heard and thus attain importance, groups which want to create instability in the country and which are interested in telling our neighbors how badly things are going in Poland and where things may be leading. They try to depict what is happening in Poland as a repeat of what happened in Czechoslovakia in 1968. This is stated by Stefan Bratkowski, chairman of the Polish Journalists' Union, who is currently visiting Stockholm.

Bratkowski has played an important political role since the strikes last summer, but even before then he was one of those in the communist party who went furthest in the demands for political and economic reforms, demands which put him in opposition to the then party leadership but which have met with sympathy in the present party leadership's so-called reform policy. But there is, in some quarters in the party, also a stubborn resistance to the reform policy, and that resistance has been talked about in a considerably more open and sharper way in the last week. It concerns a so-called discussion group in the mining town of Katowice which has vehemently accused the party leadership of ideological (?revolt) and concessions to the enemies of socialism.

The Soviet news agency TASS last night referred to this opposition group in Katowice as a witness of truth in its sharpest criticism yet of the Polish party leadership. It is obvious that the views put forward by the Katowice group are completely identical with those of the Soviet leadership, and that they have been expressed as if on order from Moscow.

I asked Stefan Bratkowski, who himself is strongly committed to the reform policy, what he thinks of this so-called discussion group in Katowice.

It is a typical troublesome group which is out to break up the party, Bratkowski said, a conservative, dogmatic group, although it does not set out from any views at all, but instead from its own interests, to regain the positions which it has lost. But the members in the Katowice group do not only represent themselves, Bratkowski says. There are politicians on the national level who support them. I shall not mention any names, but everybody in Poland knows exactly who I mean, Bratkowski added. Stefan Olszowski is usually described as the leader of the conservative group in the party leadership. He is responsible for propaganda matters in the Politburo. But the TASS report on the Katowice group's attack on the party leadership also mentions another name which so far has been relatively unknown, namely Gerard Gabrys, a miner who was elected to the Politburo a month ago as a concession to the demands by the local party organizations for more workers in the leadership, but without being their candidate. Now it turns out that it was precisely Gabrys who led the meeting in Katowice where the party leadership was declared to be incompetent.

Katowice PZPR Denouncement

LD022110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Summary] Works party organizations in Katowice Voivodship to date have elected 97 people as delegates to the PZPR congress. At a meeting today in Katowice they set up a voivodship group of delegates to the ninth extraordinary party congress.

"The 90 delegates present at the meeting condemned the activity of the so-called Katowice Party Forum and passed an appropriate document on the matter. The declarations of the forum of the Katowice party voivodship committee do not express our assessments and opinions, the delegates state. In our confirmed judgement, these documents present the situation in the country and the party in a false light, ipso facto misleading our allies. We hold them to be insulting to the majority of party members."

Delegates Seek Funds Cutoff

LD031046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] The voivodship team of delegates for the Ninth PZPR Congress in Katowice condemned at its first session the documents of the so-called Katowice Party Forum demanding a definite and categorical disassociation of the party voivodship committee in Katowice from the activities of this forum as well as the curtailment of financial support for it.

Bydgoszcz PZPR Rejection

LD030826 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Here is what the Bydgoszcz congress forum has to say on the Katowice declaration: Representatives of party organizations taking part in the work of the Bydgoszcz PZPR congress forum dissociate themselves from the Katowice Party Forum declaration issued under the auspices of Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee.

The content of the abovementioned declaration and the style used by its authors resemble everything that was rejected by PZPR members in October 1956. At the same time, we wish to inform the public that the abovementioned party forum attached to the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee does not in the least constitute a form of horizontal links although the coincidence in the names is fortuitous.

PAP Staff Criticizes Forum

AU021445 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30-31 May 81 p 2

[Statement by the POLISH PRESS AGENCY basic PZPR organization on the "Katowice Party Forum" declaration]

[Text] PAP--The basic PZPR organization in the POLISH PRESS AGENCY has adopted a resolution stating that a sharp and fundamental discussion was in progress in the party on the causes of the deep crisis which had engulfed our country, on the ways to overcome that crisis and to create mechanisms, institutions and bases of activity consolidating socialism and averting the repetition of acute crisis-like situations in the future. While expressing the conviction that, on the basis of that general discussion, the ninth congress would work out a program for the activity of the entire party, the resolution at the same time points out that the documents by the "Katowice Party Forum" are not a voice in that discussion and that in advance they manifest no confidence in the decisions to be adopted at the congress. Those documents are "in essence a political substantiation of the need for confrontation and for turning our country from the path of post-August social agreements, a substantiation based on a falsified image of the situation in the party and the country."

TRYBUNA LUDU Decision

AU021459 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30-31 May 81 p 2

[Report on "Decision Adopted by the Basic PZPR Organization at TRYBUNA LUDU"]

[Text] At its extraordinary meeting, the basic PZPR organization at TRYBUNA LUDU adopted a decision on the documents of the "Katowice Party Forum." The decision has been sent to the PZPR Central Committee. It reads as follows:

In the opinion of the basic PZPR organization at TRYBUNA LUDU, the framework of the party discussion preceding the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress is very broad, and the editorial board is trying to present in the Central Committee's organ all the views falling within that framework. However, we consider that the views presented in the documents of the "Katowice Party Forum" do not fall within the framework of that discussion, that they aim at something more than to present the posture of a debating club; their point is to formulate a resolutely antiparty political and ideological platform.

Being aware of that, the basic PZPR organization at TRYBUNA LUDU protests such views and joins in resolutions adopted by many party organizations to voice indignation on this occasion.

TRYBUNA LUDU on Forum

AU021505 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30-31 May 81 p 2

[Jan Rutkowski report: "Criticism of the Platform of the 'Katowice Party Forum' in TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] ON FRIDAY, 29 MAY, TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA IN KATOWICE PUBLISHED THE FULL TEXT OF THE FOUR RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE "KATOWICE PARTY FORUM." EVEN BEFORE, ON 25 MAY, THE SAME PAPER ONLY CARRIED THE FORUM'S STATEMENT AND A BRIEF REPORT ON THE RESOLUTIONS.

In the documents published now entitled "ABOUT PARTY AFFAIRS," "ABOUT THE PRACTICE OF BLURRING THE TRUE FEATURES AND ESSENCE OF THE COUNTERREVOLUTION," AND "ABOUT THE INTERNATIONALIST RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PZPR," the forum members voice their views, in particular on the growing threat of a revisionist coup d'etat within the party. According to the forum participants, precisely those forces are playing a decisive role in preparation for the ninth extraordinary party congress.

The same issue of TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA carries a statement by the Executive of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee:

"THE EXECUTIVE OF THE KATOWICE VOIVODSHIP PZPR COMMITTEE DECLARES HEREWITH THAT THE 'KATOWICE PARTY FORUM' FUNCTIONS ON THE BASIS OF A DEBATING CLUB. THE EXECUTIVE DOES NOT FULLY IDENTIFY ITSELF WITH ALL THE VIEWS VOICED BY THE FORUM MEMBERS IN THE SHAPE OF VARIOUS RESOLUTIONS."

The paper also features a statement by the editorial board, the executive of the basic party organization and the circles of the Association of Polish Journalists in the TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA Editorial Board, which reads: "We consider that the documents published do not correspond to the spirit of socialist renewal, that they go against the resolute aspiration for democratic changes in the country. As journalists on the staff of a party paper, we favor a broad discussion in the party. However, we are against arbitrary and dogmatic statements and against formulating extreme conclusions."

ANOTHER SESSION OF THE "KATOWICE PARTY FORUM" WAS HELD ON THURSDAY, 28 MAY. PRESIDING OVER THE MEETING WERE WSIEWOLOD WOLCZEW AND STEFAN OWCZARZ FROM THE SILESIAN SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE, AS WELL AS GRZEGORZ KMITA, DIRECTOR IN THE "DOMGOS" ASSOCIATION. The substance of the two initial chapters of the programmatic assumptions for the Ninth PZPR Congress were on the agenda of the session. The meeting unanimously adopted four further resolutions entitled:

"Ten Questions to PZPR Central Committee Members"

"On the Activity of the Supreme State Administration Organs"

"An Open Letter to Albin Siwak, PZPR Central Committee Candidate Member"

"An Open Letter to the PZPR Conference at the Lenin Metallurgical Plant"

A permanent seminar on "The Topical Problems of the Struggle for Socialism in Poland" will function within the framework of the forum which to date has attracted about 140 members.

The Katowice Party Forum has nothing to do with the local team for precongress discussions in Katowice,which was presented at the first precongress forum for party accord in Torun.

Opinions on Forum Published

AU021420 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30-31 May 81 p 2

[J.K. report: "Decisions and Opinions by Party Organizations"]

[Text] Many party organizations all over the country have sent to the party's Central Committee their resolutions protesting the platform presented by the Katowice Party Forum.

In particular, members of the basic party organization at the Gliwice Elektroprojekt have stated: "The Katowice Party Forum casts a shadow on the broad masses of Katowice Voivodship party members sincerely engaged in the struggle for the benefit of the socialist fatherland."

The Centrostal collective in Gdansk has for its part stated in particular: "We have received the resolution of the Katowice Party Forum with indignation and surprise. They offend not only PZPR members, but also the broad masses of the citizens of the Polish People's Republic."

The Gdynia PZPR Committee adopted at its Friday plenum a resolution reading as follows: "We protest the attempt to split our party's unity, made in the resolutions of the Katowice Party Forum. No one has the right to dispute the path followed by the party to restoring the ability to lead the workers class in the process of socialist construction."

On the second day of their proceedings the delegates to the Opole city accountability and election conference adopted a resolution addressed to the PZPR Central Committee first secretary, Comrade Kania, which reads:

The substance of the resolutions adopted by the Katowice forum was received by us as an attempt to split our party's unity, to undermine confidence in its present leadership and in the Government of the Polish People's Republic. In our opinion, the substance of those resolutions contradicts the actual state of the processes and moods in the party and constitutes a clear attempt to check the socialist renewal.

The delegates to our conference fully support your efforts, Comrade Kania, and the efforts of those comrades in the party leadership who endeavor to pull out the party and the state from the sociopolitical and economic crisis and to restore confidence in the PZPR.

A resolution on the Katowice forum was also adopted by representatives of 38 party organizations participating in the "Odnowa" [Renewal] debating club in Wroclaw. In particular, the resolution says that the Katowice forum is an attempt to split the party unity and at the same time to drive a wedge between the party and society; it is a subversive maneuver aimed at hampering or delaying the ninth congress which should allegedly be unrepresentative. We want a just Poland cured of that sort of demagogy in particular.

In connection with the "Declaration by the Katowice Party Forum," the Lodz delegates to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress have adopted a statement saying:

"1. The 'declaration' manifests a complete misapprehension of the causes of the political, social and economic crisis.

"2. We regard the intentions of the authors as an attempt to return to the state discredited in the past.

"3. The authors do not offer any way out of our dramatic difficulties that are constructive and acceptable to party organizations, and they do not present any program.

"4. The declaration denies the will and expectations expressed by party members in the discussion preceding the ninth extraordinary party congress.

"5. Notwithstanding the bombastic slogans about the ideological purity of the party, the authors aim at breaking the unity created in the party and at disturbing preparations for the congress.

"6. That is an irresponsible, dangerous and perfidious attempt to complicate our relations with fraternal parties."

A similar resolution was adopted by Lodz journalists.

2 JUNE POLITBURO MEETING, ACTIVITY REPORTED

LD021845 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Report and commentary by Warsaw Radio commentator Jerzy Malczysnki on the PZPR Central Committee Politburo session held on 2 June in Warsaw]

[Text] A report on the session was given to journalists by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Zdzislaw Kurowski, Central Committee Secretary. The main subject of today's session was the progress of the conferences and debates preceding the PZPR's Ninth Extraordinary Congress. So far two thirds of first level [pierwszego stopnia] party conferences have already been held. The report-back campaign has been completed in 187 out of 205 large party organizations. Three voivodship conferences have also been held. As far as essential points undertaken during the campaign so far are concerned, most attention, as expected, is devoted to intraparty problems and political issues, that is, the place of the party in the community, the state, issues of intraparty democracy and the statute matters.

The second large block of issues undertaken in the precongress debates concerns economic problems (?as well as) market (?shortages), (?supply and production), and everyday difficulties. There are many questions about the report on the state of the economy and the plan for its stabilization. At various conferences the issue of investment projects implementation was also raised and it was demanded that new ones should be started. Indeed, there are many needs, but the capabilities are limited. We must not repeat the same errors which caused the current crisis. Frequently the criticism of the state of the economy is accompanied by lack of awareness that capabilies are really limited. The slogan proposed at one of the conferences which at first sight is beautiful and justified, "The Nation's Needs Constitute the Party's Program" must be taken with simultaneous awareness of capabilities, economic, social and organizational.

A lot of the conferences' time is spend on procedural matters. Frequently several, as many as a dozen or so, hours are devoted to them. This is understandable and has its source in bad experiences of nondemocratic electoral procedures imposing the contents of documents to be adopted and manipulating the opinions of the party organizations, a practice which was so frequent until recently. However, the revindication of democracy is sometimes accompanied by lack of trust in others, in everybody, sometimes in oneself. The counting of votes takes some hours if it is done by each commission member separately and later the results are compared and announced only if they agree. But in spite of the laborious procedure, this also has its good side. All elections are acoompanied by solicitude for total honesty. It seems that with this method of a commission's functioning nobody will be able to charge the election with lack of credibility.

In any case, no accusations of this sort are ever made. As a rule those comrades are elected who are mature, who have a recognized place in their particular sphere, and who are experienced in party work. But at the same time there are big changes among members and candidate members of voivodship party committees. About 90 percent are people who have been elected to party echelons for the first time or after a break of one or two terms of office.

The general assessment has been that this is a difficult camapign and that an enormous part of the work is being carried out before the conference.

The delegates really are preparing the conferences and the congress. However, where draft documents have been consulted on a broader scale and where procedural matters and the proposed compositions of commissions have been agreed on beforehand, the deliberations take place more smoothly. The elections are held in secret everywhere, at all levels. This also increases the credibility of their results.

Since we are on the subject of election results, so far 376 persons have received the mandates of delegate to the party congress, both at factory and voivodship conferences. This number includes 88 workers, 21 peasants and relatively few women--only 12--and a minute percentage of young people--only five of the delegates elected so far are youth organization activists. The delegates include 87 first secretaries of factory party committees, 28 secretaries of factory committees, and many secretaries at other levels, including two secretaries of the Central Committee.

The Politburo also familiarized itself with numerous declarations, resolutions and stances sent in by various groups of party members, including the materials of the Katowice Party Forum which has received such wide but unjustified publicity. These materials, and materials like them, should be assessed according to how they serve the party. Various judgments are being made in the party. It seems that these [apparently referring to "materials" above] do not serve the cause of unity even though they stem from specific concrete statements being made about many genuine dangers, the existence of which cannot be denied. However, they also contain accusations which cannot be accepted and which give rise, as it were, to a direct reaction at the opposite extreme. In this way they polarize stances and make it more difficult to focus round the construction of a positive program for uniting the party and finding a way out of the crisis. The popularization of this kind of document (?also) prompts one to look back at the past and to concentrate attention only on bringing people to task and not to examine in a positive manner the documents which have been prepared for the congress or to think about the future.

KANIA ADDRESSES ELECTED CONGRESS DELEGATES 28 MAY

AU021532 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 May 81 p 2

[PAP-attributed report on speech by Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, at the 28 May meeting with delegates elected to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress]

[Text] At the end of the discussion the floor was taken by Stanislaw Kania. The Central Committee first secretary noted the working and practical nature of the meeting. He called attention to the main goals stemming from preparations for the congress and emphasized that each day still remaining before the congress should be used by the delegates for practical initiatives. We are preparing in such a way, he said, so as not to let the congress exhaust its energies ["spalic sie"] in procedural matters. Those matters can and must be settled beforehand and concrete issues may be discussed even now. Stanislaw Kania also stressed that, as time passes, the activity of the delegates will obviously be vigorous, particularly after the routine voivodship accountability and election meetings. What matters most is that we go to the congress with a good draft program for the further activity of the party, a draft program based on the results of the work--certainly, still not perfect--performed by the Congress Commission, and of the continuing vivid discussion on the programmatic assumptions and the draft amendments and supplements to the statutes. The PZPR Central Committee first secretary pointed out the great responsibility of the delegates in connection with forming the new supreme governing bodies for the party. The point is to form them only from persons really willing and resolved to pursue the line of socialist renewal. Stanislaw Kania also referred to specific voices in the discussion at the meeting, and to the hopes and fears expressed by the delegates in connection with the current development, stating that conclusions on those matters should be primarily drawn from facts. We must react to facts quickly and firmly. The Central Committee first secretary fully shared the opinion voiced by the delegates in the discussion that the party's unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and responsiveness to issues disturbing the working people were of decisive importance for the success of the congress.

The line aimed at settling problems by political means, he said, is only possible when the party is strong, united and capable of efficient action. The meeting was attended by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zdzislaw Kurowski.

KANIA ADVOCATES CONTINUING STATE-CHURCH DIALOGUE

AU021643 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 30-31 May 81 p 2

[PAP-attributed report on speech by S. Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, at the 29 May PZPR accountability and election meeting at Ursus factory]

[Text] In the discussion the floor was taken by Stanislaw Kania, who spoke at length on the most important problems concerning party work before the Ninth PZPR Congress.

While referring to the death of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, primate of Poland, he emphasized in particular that his greatness consisted in the ability to correctly read the signs of the coming times. He was constantly ready to look for fields of contact for national concord. An outstanding citizen and a spokesman for agreement between the church and the socialist state has passed away. I am convinced, Stanislaw Kania stated, that the policy pursued by our state and party, a policy whose continuity has been confirmed in daily practice, will also induce the successors to the great Primate Stefan Wyszynski to continue the line of dialogue between church and state.

OLSZOWSKI PARTICIPATES IN KRAKOW UNIVERSITY DEBATE

LD020929 Krakow ECHO KRAKOWA in Polish 21 May 81 pp 1,3

[Helena Noskowicz report on meeting between PZPR Politburo member Stefan Olszowski and Krakow-Jagiellonian University PZPR organization: "Stefan Olszowski: I Am Prompted by Neither Personal Interests Nor Fear of Personal Defeat"]

[Excerpt] Ewa Sledziewska: The fact that our friends write critically about us pains me. Why do they do it? We will be unable to work well as long as we live in a situation fraught with danger. The authorities should explain all this.

S. Olszowski: This is a very important problem. What are the reasons for anxiety? It is a question of whether Poland will be able to fulfill its obligations as an ally and its economic obligations. Essential communication routes traverse Poland from east to west. However, the authorities are in control of the situation and of our obligations as an ally.

We rely on cooperation with our neighbors and we have received assistance in the form of credits even though we have not been supplying coal.

Adam Zajc: It is only a question of reliability of information on Poland. Comrade Olszowski, I have twice criticized you in public and now I want to ask you openly how you envisage further developments with respect to the Bydgoszcz provocation. I cannot imagine that it could have been a matter of chance. The comrade has expressed anxiety that so few workers are being elected to the ninth congress. Needless anxiety. Workers have been electing people who will not be outmaneuvered. The question of power under a socialist system is a moral problem. Truth is of paramount importance. A strong, wise and kind government is needed.

S. Olszowski: I believe that much has been done to broaden the information sphere. I do not agree with the statement that the Bydgoszcz incident was a "provocation." One of the government-Solidarity teams is engaged in the task of bringing this matter to a conclusion. Decisions have been adopted at central and voivodship levels.

Unfortunately, stubbornness and adventurism on the part of some Solidarity activists have led to conflict.

I am not in favor of horizontal structures. I do not think that anyone can suspect me of this (general hilarity in the conference room). The structure of party leadership should correspond to party structures. There are many enlightened workers who need no representatives from the intelligentsia.

Ewa Zarnecka-Bialy: Is the comrade aware of the community's views on "Grunwald"? The ease with which it has been registered makes you think.

If Solidarity had not been born, it should have been invented in order to somehow channel the existing social ferment.

S. Olszowski: Why has "Grunwald" created such a commotion? That group also had a right to be registered if we want to abide by democratic principles.

Zbigniew Cwiekalski: We have a unique opportunity to create a kind of socialism in which we could feel proud before the world. I am surprised at the distinction made between working people and the community. In the eyes of the community, Comrade Olszowski headed the list of candidates for the post of first secretary. He is now seen as a conservative politician just like Comrade Grabski. As a member of the leadership, does he realize that he cannot represent only his own views?

The security organs have long earned the opinion which they now have. The law was violated everywhere. "We have not taken steps against instances of lawlessness because no relevant materials have been submitted to us"--this statement was made by the prosecutor in public. Perpetrators of beatings could not be found since they were members of the security services. Nor have people responsible for some other provocations been found out. Law officers--Czubinski, Zyto and Bafia--are people discredited in the eyes of public opinion. I am not saying this to gain popularity. I am saying it as a lawyer and I have proof.

S. Olszowski: Neither Grabski nor I belong to any group. You have no right to say this. I have made a considerable contribution to economic reform. I agree that I cannot represent only myself. However, I warn you against binding Central Committee members with instructions issued by party organizations, for, after all, things look different from the viewpoint of the state than from that of a single organization. Politburo members should represent the views of their mandators and their own views.

A great deal must be changed in the administration of justice and the security services. But I shrink from the idea of dismantling structures which are indispensable from the state's viewpoint.

Tadeusz Skrzypczak: The party and state apparatus' activities are not based on legal principles. Many laws inconsistent with the Constitution have been adopted at the authorities' behest. Since the party apparatus does not want to be institutionalized, I propose that the comrade show greater interest in the constitutional tribunal. Our party is the ruling party. The tribunal would exert control over everybody in accordance with the Constitution.

S. Olszowski: Legal regulations with respect to state organs are a matter of extreme urgency. No law on the Council of Ministers exists. This is one of the most important tasks facing the Sejm.

When economic sovereignty is lost it is difficult to engage in discussions.

P. Radzikowski: Does the comrade not believe that truth serves politics and the party best?

On what grounds has the comrade claimed the role of supercensor of the Polish People's Republic?

S. Olszowski: I have never claimed the role of supercensor even though the Press, Radio and Television Department has often played the role of arbiter between editorial boards and the press control office. We are extending the scope of information. We have done away with many censorship directives and this process should be continued. It is not a question of concealing truth. In a complicated situation it is necessary to present matter in a way which will serve the cause of socialism. Anyone in my post will do this.

Janusz Mucha: How does the comrade understand the party's leading role in post-August Poland? According to the comrade, what is socialism? Enemies are sought out and created. False propaganda about threatened security in Poland is being pursued. The Workers Defense Committee [KOR] has rather tried to alleviate the situation. I cannot see any antisocialist elements there. I can rather see them among the authorities.

S. Olszowski: The party's leading role--it is a question of ensuring that the party plays its role in accordance with Leninist principles through its representatives. I understand by it inspiration and programming of a strategic concept. And, conversely, it should play its role by taking initiatives in the organizational sphere, generalizing them and including them in its program.

In our case, the essence of socialism means uniting universal features of socialism with features resulting from our situation.

As for the second question, there is no proof that KOR has tried to improve the situation. In fact, the opposite is true. It is a fact, however, that on many occasions Solidarity advisers representative of the church, which has played a conciliatory role in accordance with its mission, have helped to improve the situation and achieve agreements.

Zygmunt Berdychowski: The comrade has expressed approbation for ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI and DTV [expansion unknown, maybe television news program]. Why has he done this, considering that this assessment differs greatly from the public's assessment?

S. Olszowski: I maintain this assessment. I respect these teams.

Marek Jesionkowski: We stand at the opposite sides of the barricade. I am in favor of horizontal contacts.

S. Olszowski: As far as the question of the participation of representatives of horizontal structures at the Central Committee plenum is concerned, I believe that the plenum should be able to confer in a free atmosphere.

Andrzej Witkowski: I expected a deeper analysis of the causes of the crisis. The comrade has merely dealt with the past 10-year period. The fact that crises have been arising repeatedly should be analyzed. Why have they occurred? As a result of the authorities' extraordinary ineffectiveness? They have been aimed not against socialism but against its distortions. The PZPR is indebted to Solidarity, which has been helping it to extricate itself from the crisis. Are there no forces within the leadership which hinder the implementation of socialist principles?

S. Olszowski: I did not intend to analyze the crisis. Despite all the distortions, what happened in Budapest in 1956 and in Prague in 1968 has not occurred here. There has been no intervention. The party should wage a struggle not against Solidarity but about its form.

Jozef Misiek: Have statements about antisocialist forces been helpful in the struggle about Solidarity's form?

These "adversaries" have not violated any socialist principles. Wherever KOR has been active, it has been easier to resolve conflicts. If the party manages to cut KOR off, those who remain in Solidarity will indeed be people favoring adventurism.

S. Olszowski: The most important role has been played not by KOR but by advisers from the episcopate even though KOR has occasionally been a moderating force.

CHANGES TO PZPR ELECTION BYLAWS PUBLISHED

WA031218 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish No 4, Apr 81 p 9

[Article: "Changes to the Bylaws on Elections of Authorities and Delegates"--capitalized passages published in boldface; the "Provisional Bylaws..." were published in JPRS 77847, 16 April 1981, No 1869, EAST EUROPE REPORT: POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS, pages 26-36.]

[Text] The Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, taking into consideration the numerous remarks and demands of the members of the party and party organizations directed to the Central Committee, decided to make changes to the "Provisional Bylaws on the Election of Authorities and Delegates in the PZPR," which is binding as of December 1981.

THE ESSENCE OF THE CHANGES IS BASED ON THE UNEQUIVOCAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATURE--CHARACTERIZED BY THE UNCONSTRAINED SHAPING OF THE PROCEDURE FOR DESIGNATING CANDIDATES AND THE PERSONNEL COMPOSITION OF THE AUTHORITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS AND ECHELONS--OF THE ELECTIONS IN THE PARTY.

Since we have published the full text of the "Provisional Bylaws..." in Issue No 2 of ZYCIE PARTII, and the new one, changed by the Ninth Central Committee Plenum, which will undoutedly reach the Party organizations shortly in the form of a special brochure, we are presently limiting ourselves to calling attention to several fundamental changes, additions and deletions.

Principle of Secrecy of Elections

Confirming the statutory principle, that ELECTIONS TO PARTY AUTHORITIES ARE SECRET, the prospect for conducting open elections is relinquished if more than 50 percent of those qualified to vote are in favor of it. The only deviation from this principle is to permit the prospect of open voting in the election of committee secretaries, but not the first secretary. This is based on the assumption that the candidates for secretaries have already twice gone through secret voting during that same conference--first, for members of committee and, second, for members of its executive [body].

Unrestricted Number of Candidates

In accordance with the democratism of the elections, the principle of UNRESTRICTED NUMBER OF CANDIDATES for authorities and for delegates was accepted. The meeting or conference will decide on the number of candidates and likewise how many candidates the election commission is to submit and how many delegates from the hall.

The role of the election commission, appointed at the conference, will depend, therefore, exclusively on the will of the delegates and was reduced to a factor conducive to the unhampered submitting of proposals to the future authorities.

Role of Representatives of Echelons

On the question of the role of representatives of higher echelons at meetings and conferences, two of the rules in force until now have been relinquished:

1 -- On inviting them to participate in the presidium of the meeting or conference,

2 -- On participation in the meeting of newly-elected authorities.

This means that the representatives of a higher echelon can take part in the presidium or in a meeting, but at the express invitation of the conference or the newly-elected committee.

On the other hand, the prospect of the participation of representatives of a higher echelon in the work of the election and scrutiny commission has been eliminated.

Other Changes and Deletions

A number of other changes of a less fundamental nature were introduced into the bylaws and also certain rules were deleted. Some of these are as follows:

-- It was decided to limit the entrusting of more than two party functions (not "several") to one comrade;

-- In the by-elections, more candidates will be inserted on the voting ballots than the number of places being vacated (and not "by one more");

-- The point on traits, with which the comrades running for authorities should characterize themselves, was deleted; and

-- The principle that the number of secretaries for particular voivodship committees is established by the Central Committee Secretariat, was relinquished.

In addition, other corrections to and deletions from the text of the bylaws, being the simple consequence of basic changes to its contents, were made.

The essential changes in the "Provisional Bylaws..." made by the Ninth Central Committee Plenum are obvious and they are in line with the expectations of the members of the party and party organizations.

If the broadening of intraparty democracy and the assurance of an authentic impact of the members of the party on the election of party authorities is accepted as a desired state and as necessary, then the latest changes in the party election system precisely head in this direction.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS PROGRAMS AND IMPLEMENTATION

LD022324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Boleslaw Drdszczak commentary]

[Text] In the current party discussion attention is drawn with increasing frequency to the enormous importance of preparing a program which would concentrate the greater part of society around the PZPR. While raising the just demand of the rapid settling of accounts with persons responsible for the crisis in the state and the party, at the same the need is stressed to create institutionalized guarantees that the deformations of the past period will no longer be repeated.

One cannot but agree with this point of view. It is, however, worth pointing out that this issue may be considered on two planes, that of the program itself, and that of the people who will implement this program. The doubts which increasingly exist in this respect have been most concisely expressed by a member of the party in the Bialystok region. He said that the best program will give nothing if there are no people to implement it consistently. This drawing of attention to people is understandable after the sad experience of the past period, in which the most prominent people were characterized by everything except competence and good will.

It seems however--and this is my private opinion--that the future will be decided by the correct combination of both elements: the program and the people implementing it, and not only in the leading posts. I am not convinced by the view that we also had a very good program before and that only its implementation was shaky. It is difficult, even if you know the good will of those who will carry it out, to implement something very general, and such were [passage indistinct] and slogans of the old programs. The political precepts should be general; at the same time, within their framework, members of the party and the whole of society should know the answers to specific issues, for example the answer to when our agriculture will be properly supplied with the necessary equipment. I think, moreover, that it is easier to settle accounts with people concerning the implementation of concrete tasks. Then you know who, and to what degree, is responsible for mistakes and ill will. With slogans and generalities up your sleeve little will be achieved by the most honest and competent man, not to mention the fact that it will be easier then to accept one's own interpretation of certain undertakings which do not correspond to social expectations. The future will be decided by the correct combination of the program and the people implementing it, and it is necessary to draw attention to this once again, for renewal understood exclusively as a [word indistinct] or rather an exchange of people will not settle anything. It may even lead to a situation whereby persons who are warmly applauded today may also be equally warmly criticized in the future.

PROGRESS OF VOIVODSHIP PARTY MEETINGS NOTED

LD022321 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] The plenary session of the Slupsk Voivodship Party Committee today was devoted to the preparations for the PZPR voivodship programmatic and electoral conference announced for 15 June.

The subject of the Ciechanow Voivodship Party Committee Plenum was the approval of materials for the voivodship report-back and electoral conference. It was decided that meetings with delegates in various regions of the voivodship will take place before the conference.

The Czestochowa Voivodship Party Committee also held a session today. Materials for the fourth voivodship party conference were approved. The progress of the report-back and electoral campaign in primary party organizations and in municipal, and parish echelons, was also discussed.

KRAKOW PZPR ESTABLISHES SPECIAL PARTY FORUM

LD021920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Implementing the proposals put forward during the programmatic and electoral conference of the Krakow city PZPR organization, the executive of the party district committee has decided to set up a special party forum.

The declaration concerning the forum states: While we regard both the sorting out of our Polish affairs and problems and all the voices which demand settling accounts with people at the central level as matters of priority, we regard it equally important to sort our problems at the lowest level of party leadership. We all have as much to do here as at the top.

BYDGOSZCZ SDP CHALLENGES VOIVODSHIP PROSECUTOR

LD030832 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] A statement today issued by the Budgoszcz SDP [Union of Polish Journalists] branch says that the board of the Bydgoszcz SDP branch expresses its dissatisfaction in connection with the dilatory policy regarding the investigation into the root causes of the recent events in Bydgoszcz on 19 March earlier this year.

Expressing its support for the position of the municipal party conference adopted on 30 May, we feel obliged to inform the public that we have repeatedly requested the Bydgoszcz Voivodship prosecutor's office, which is in charge of the investigation, to arrange a press conference and to acquaint us with the progress of the investigation. We state that the voivodship prosecutor's office is resorting to delaying tactics and postponing the date on which a decision regarding the press conference will be made.

In the current situation we regard this kind of policy as harmful. It does not facilitate the easing of tensions but leads to another conflict, the consequences of which are difficult to predict.

WALESA, OTHERS ATTEND ILO CONFERENCE IN GENEVA

Arrival in Geneva

LD011828 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] A Polish delegation which includes Minister of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs Janusz Obodowski, Chairman of the Solidarity National Consultative Commission Lech Walesa, and Chairman of the Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Unions Albin Szyszka arrived in Geneva today. The delegation will represent Poland at the annual ILO Conference which begins on Wednesday.

Walesa Remarks

NC021857 Paris AFP in English 1828 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Geneva, 2 Jun (AFP)--Lech Walesa, leader of the Polish independent trade union federation Solidarity, said here today that Solidarity does not aim at sharing in the Government of Poland.

"I refuse to listen to those who say that our movement has worsened the Polish economic situation," he told a press conference.

The Polish economy, he added, was in as bad a shape as people said, but there were many sacrifices that could still be made.

Asked whether Solidarity's example might be copied in other communist countries, Mr Walesa replied that he did not own the copyright to Solidarity.

"But," he added, "we are Polish above all. Poland's example is unique, and without the church, we might not have reached where we are."

He described the strike weapon as one to be used as a last resort, and said the fact that Solidarity had been able to open negotiations with the Polish Government without having to threaten a strike showed that things have changed in Poland since August.

The fact that he was in Geneva talking to reporters was another sign of this, he added.

He urged his listeners to note how Japanese workers organise wage claims and strikes, and he several times stressed that Solidarity was not yet a trade union but a social movement with no political links.

"The aim for professional trade unions," he said, "is to be independent of all political parties, which is not the case in Western countries."

Walesa Press Conference

LD022302 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Report by PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz]

[Text] Geneva, 2 Jun (PAP)--Lech Walesa, member of the Polish delegation at the 67th ILO Conference and chairman of the National Consultative Commission of the trade union Solidarity, today in Geneva met journalists accredited to the European office of the United Nations. L. Walesa stated that the organization which he heads is not a (?political) one and does not intend to become one.

Answering questions concerning the right to strike, Lech Walesa said that the strike weapon is one which can be used only in an extreme case. He made it clear here that various hunger strikes in Poland were not undertaken on the initiative of Solidarity.

Lech Walesa said he thought the fact that talks between Solidarity and the government are continuing is important. The government is using many of Solidarity's proposals and, albeit with difficulty, is coming to agreement on many questions. That is perfectly understandable (?given) that trade unions are always demanding something or other--that is their role.

Replying to a question on Solidarity's ideological standpoints, Lech Walesa said that man needs the satisfaction not only of material requirements, but also of spiritual requirements. Many public organizations have forgotten about the individual. Everything possible must be done so as to meet his spiritual needs fully.

Many journalists asked (?whether Lech) Walesa (?intended) to step down from the post of chairman of the trade union. He replied that he will remain chairman "as long as God permits," adding that the tasks which he set himself have already been fulfilled and that he is very tired.

On questions about the international ties of Solidarity, Lech Walesa replied that Solidarity is a very young movement, and when it sorts out its affairs and familiarizes itself with the international trade union movement it will strive to expand contacts with trade unions, thus bringing mutual benefit.

REPORTAGE ON TALKS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY

On Legal Matters

LD291950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 May 81

[Interview by reporter Andrzej Jelenski with Jerzy Bafia, minister of justice, and Zbigniew Bujak, member of the National Consultative Commission Presidium of NSZZ Solidarity and chairman of Mazowsze Voivodship NSZZ, on 29 May session of government-Solidarity talks--live or recorded]

[Text] [Jelenski] The working teams of the government and Solidarity have been talking today at the headquarters of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw on the subject of law and order in its broad interpretation. I am talking to the chairmen of the two groups, Minister Jerzy Bafia and Mr Zbigniew Bujak, member of the National Consultative Commission Presidium and chairman of the NSZZ Mazowsze Voivodship.

Gentlemen, the discussion today covered the activities of the Prosecutor General's Office, hasn't it?

[Bafia] In my opinion, three issues dominated the talks today: First, we continued the talks and we tried to specify the democratic methods of consulting Solidarity on the drafts of new laws which are in preparation; they include several very important rules to be enacted in the future. Second, we had a broad exchange of views with the representatives of the Prosecutor General's Office, and we raised a most important issue--on the basis of our concern, and, I understand, the mutual concern of both the government and Solidarity for the state of law and order in the country. Among other things, I presented the question of specifying the principles by which the trade union could join in the overall efforts of the government aimed at strengthening law and order in connection with the present situation.

[Jelenski] Mr Zbigniew Bujak?

[Bujak] The most essential point for us, of course, is the comparison of our respective positions concerning the functioning of the Prosecutor General's Office and the position of the Prosecutor General's Office itself with regard to the action that has been taken so far. The comparison has resulted in an impression that the difference of opinions is very considerable, and that it will be a long time before one can reach concrete accords which could accommodate our side. The other subjects which were raised include what seems to us to be the most important issue. That is, definition of the legislative procedure, and the acceptance of this procedure which gives us real influence, through consultation, on the shaping of specific legal acts which are of interest to us. As regards the state of law and order [words indistinct] the union regards this problem as a matter of determining certain general directions which would be accepted by the union as a whole, because at present these activities are concentrated at the level of regions and amount, so far, to individual initiatives and experiments. As I understand it, what is intended is to elaborate some general action for the union as a whole.

[Jelenski] Have there been any specific accords and decisions reached during today's talks?

[Bafia] The most specific, perhaps, are accords in the field of cooperation with the union on the preparation of the draft of new legal acts. Isn't it so, Mr Chairman? We have reached agreement on a record of rules, formulated in specific points, and I think they will constitute a result of our joint work and will be observed as principles in accordance with which there will be consultations on the subject of all legal acts. In other words, there will be joint preparation, consultation and concensus. These seem to be the most specific decisions which have been made. We have tried, also, to specify the dates by which some legal acts are to be submitted to the union in the nearest future; this has not been completed as yet.

[Jelenski] Of great interest is the record which has been made today--the record which states that all legislative acts will be submitted to public discussion before they are forwarded to the Sejm.

[Bujak] This will mainly concern discussion within relevant groups of the public, although (?some acts) will naturally interest the whole nation. This will be true, for instance, as regards legal codes and court procedure--even though these are specialized matters.

[Jelenski] To conclude, when is it expected that the next round of talks will take place?

[Bafia] We would like to propose the holding of the next round of talks in the coming week. We shall fix the actual date during our working contacts, but it will be approximately Wednesday or Thursday.

[Jelenski] Thank you, gentlemen, for the interview.

Power Industry Situation

LD022100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Talks have been taking place today at the Ministry of Power Industry and Atomic Energy between a group authorized by the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity, the Provisional National Consultative Commission of power industry workers and a government commission dealing with power industry matters.

The Solidarity representatives submitted to the government side a critical assessment of the state of the power industry in Poland. It was also stated that without fulfilling the postulates which are aimed at [words indistinct] the union does not see the possibility of taking actions leading to a halt in protest actions by the power industry workforces. The government side fully agreed with the assessment submitted on the state of the power industry. It was stated that [word indistinct] is in accordance with the assessment drawn up by the ministry [words indistinct] joint bodies of the government and Sejm commissions. The talks continue.

TRYBUNA MAZOWIECKA ON SOLIDARITY-PARTY RELATIONS

LD011522 Warsaw PAP in English 1413 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jun (PAP)--Referring to a chapter in the programmatic assumptions for the PUWP congress titled "The Position of the Trade Unions", TRYBUNA MAZOWIECKA wrote that Solidarity has not fully materialized its character yet. Its members vary. They include young, hotheaded people and, also, people hostile to socialism, who would like the union to be an opposition party--the first step to adventurism. Adventurism is the only unacceptable thing in the process of normalizing mutual relations between the party and Solidarity. All other shades of this coexistence are feasible: agreement, compromise, a truce--everything but adventurism, which could erase all strivings and hopes for normalization. Hopes which are connected with far-reaching transformations within the party and--it should be expected--in the Solidarity union.

The democratic, mass transformation movement in the party before its extraordinary congress is conducive to an alliance with Solidarity--this is not always evident in a direct way, but the aim is nevertheless ever-present. The ultimate goal is to create a system of power in which Solidarity would have the position of a full partner.

This, however, calls for action on both sides--which is not always to be seen on Solidarity's side, either. At least this is the impression one gets from the recently-published union programme. An example: The announcement that Solidarity is the only true guarantee of renewal is not in accord with the spirit of the agreement, the paper stressed.

GOVERNMENT, FARMERS FORM COOPERATION COMMISSION

LD011130 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0930 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jun (PAP)--By decision of the head of the Polish Government, an interdepartmental commission on issues of cooperation with agricultural organizations and private farmers' trade unions has been formed. The commission is to work out forms of cooperation which will make it possible to resolve all issues concerning rural areas and agriculture and will at the same time facilitate the development of agricultural production.

The commission's chairman is Jerzy Wojtecki, member of the Council of Ministers and minister of agriculture. Its main tasks are the assessment of projects for the development of agriculture, of supplies of means of production and construction materials for agriculture, of proposed prices for agricultural produce and so on.

JAGIELSKI PROPOSES NEW FORM OF SOVIET COOPERATION

LD012342 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 1 Jun 81

[By PAP correspondent Wladyslaw Knycpel]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jun (PAP)--On 1 June a session of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation opened in Moscow. The Polish delegation is headed by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the Soviet side by Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Speaking at the session M. Jagielski expressed the conviction that the present session of the commission will make a specific contribution to the further deepening of Polish-Soviet cooperation and the strengthening of ties of mutual integration. He pointed to the fact that the USSR is the first and main economic partner of Poland and that it has the largest share in our foreign trade. We also highly value, M. Jagielski stressed, our position in foreign trade with the USSR and hope that it will further strengthen in the future.

The deputy chairman [words indistinct] further that in the program for the renewal of the Polish economy we are resolutely striving for a significant deepening and extension of cooperation with fraternal socialist countries, especially with the Soviet Union. M. Jagielski also elucidated the main problems now facing the Polish economy.

In dealing with the country's economic situation and the prospects for chaging it, M. Jagielski noted that Poland addressed a proposal to the USSR and the other socialist countries for new forms of cooperation, that is, for making use of the productive capacity of Polish industry, relying on deliveries from the USSR of the necessary raw and other materials and cooperatively-produced components, giving the USSR the opportunity to participate in continuing capital construction in Poland, the implementation of which has been temporarily halted, and also in making use of machines and equipment purchased but not yet installed in Poland. Joint work in this field has already begun. This form of cooperation could play an important part, not only in the more efficient utilization of Poland's economic potential, but also in increasing deliveries to the USSR of goods of interest to the Soviet side.

M. Jagielski also pointed out that in the especially difficult situation of today's Poland, the Soviet deliveries of oil, oil products, natural gas, iron ore and other types of raw materials are of great importance, as always. The importance of Soviet deliveries is growing since the prospect of Poland importing raw materials from the capitalist countries is still decreasing. We are grateful to the Soviet side for understanding the reasons for the failure to fulfill our obligations. Despite great difficulties we will do everything possible to deliver Polish exports to the USSR to the best possible extent, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers M. Jagielski said.

KANIA, JARUZELSKI MEET WITH MARSHAL KULIKOV

LD301747 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, Central Committee first secretary, and Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Council of Ministers chairman and minister of national defense, received Viktor Kulikov, today commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact nations and marshal of the Soviet Union, who is staying in Poland. During the meeting, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, the significance was emphasized of the joint service in defense of peace and socialism which is being performed by the Polish People's Army together with the Soviet Army and other Warsaw Pact armies.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ADDRESSES FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

LD292242 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 29 May 81

["By Strengthening Polish-Soviet Friendship We Serve Poland"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 May (PAP)--A meeting of founders and long-serving activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society was held at the Polish-Soviet Friendship House in Warsaw on 29 May. Soviet Ambassador Boris Aristov attended the meeting.

In his address to the meeting, Stanislaw Wronski, chairman of the Main Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, stressed that the founders and activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society give society strength. It is particularly needed now, at a difficult period in the life of our country. Elements interested in the stepping up of anarchy and the destabilization of the country, as well as elements opposed to socialism and aiming to weaken friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, are coming to light. Leaflets, posters and even exhibitions organized by the enemies of socialism and the alliance with the USSR, are making an appearance. The task of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, the speaker continued, is to give a resolute rebuff to such tendencies.

B. Aristov, the USSR ambassador, spoke during the meeting. He noted that Soviet people are following developments in Poland closely and with concern. Our friendship, he said, will not be undermined either by overt or covert enemies.

In conclusion, the Soviet ambassador expressed the conviction of Soviet people that the present difficulties in our country will be overcome by the Polish party, guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

PRESS COMMENTARY ON RELATIONS WITH SOVIET UNION

Warning of 'Stupidities'

AU291441 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 May 81 p 2

[Ryszard Drecki commentary: "The Inviolable Alliance"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] OUR ATTENTION HAS BEEN CONCENTRATED ON DOMESTIC PROBLEMS, WHICH IS UNDERSTANDABLE AND NATURAL, BUT DOES NOT FREE US FROM OBLIGATORY CONCERN ABOUT FOREIGN POLICY. That is a factor determining the prospects for us improving our external situation.

The basic principle of foreign policy pursued by People's Poland has been defined in the precongress PZPR "Programmatic Assumptions" which speak about the "vital importance for us of the Polish-Soviet alliance and cooperation with the other socialist states" and about the "deeply internationalist relations linking Poland with the land of the soviets, relations based on the ideological unity and cooperation between the PZPR and the CPSU." THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE BONDS OF SOCIALIST ALLIANCE, PARTICULARLY OF THE POLISH-SOVIET ALLIANCE, IS COMMON FOR ALL HONEST AND REALISTIC THINKING FORCES OF SOME IMPORTANCE IN POLAND, INCLUDING THOSE WHO DO NOT AGREE WITH THE PARTY OF POLISH COMMUNISTS ON OTHER QUESTIONS, SUCH AS IDEOLOGICAL ONES.

We are right to define the Polish-Soviet alliance as comprehensive. It provides for political, economic and military links. The latter, both in the multilateral structure of the Warsaw Pact and in bilateral relations, is virtually defined as A FACTOR DECISIVE FOR THE HIGH LEVEL OF POLAND'S NATIONAL SECURITY, a factor in which we take rightful pride as in a great historic achievement of People's Poland.

THE POLISH-SOVIET ALLIANCE IN ITS MILITARY PART IN PARTICULAR CALLS FOR GARRISONING IN OUR COUNTRY A CERTAIN CONTINGENT OF THE SOVIET ARMY. Moreover, it stems not only from the alliance, but also from the whole system of post-war international agreements concerning Germany.

Soviet troops garrisoned in Poland are the necessary structure linking USSR territory with Soviet military forces garrisoned between the Oder and the Elbe, AND THOSE FORCES ARE ONE OF THE BASIC FACTORS OF POST-WAR ORDER IN EUROPE, AS WELL AS--THE POLES ARE UNANIMOUS ABOUT THIS--ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTORS OF OUR OWN SECURITY.

In this respect, Polish national interests are in line with specific international obligations, and for that reason the clear stance taken by the Council of Ministers--as it has been defined in the official communique--in connection with "the instances of an inappropriate attitude to the soldiers of the group of Soviet troops stationed in Poland, and particularly in connection with unsubstantiated accusations and irresponsible demands to them, or even of insults," is to be welcomed with acknowledgement.

Those matters are marginal, and for that reason not generally known. ONLY A MADMAN OR A PERSON WHO--NO MATTER FOR WHAT REASON--WANTS TO CAUSE HARM TO POLAND CAN NOW ATTACK THE MILITARY ASPECTS OF THE POLISH-SOVIET ALLIANCE. HOWEVER, THE FACT THAT SUCH PHENOMENA ARE MARGINAL DOES NOT FREE ONE FROM THE OBLIGATION TO RESOLUTELY CONDEMN THEM. THAT ISSUE IS TOO IMPORTANT FOR US AND AT THE SAME TIME TOO VULNERABLE TO ANY KIND OF STUPIDITY, IRRESPONSIBILITY OR PROVOCATION.

THE INVIOLABLE ALLIANCE WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND PARTICIPATION IN THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY IS, AS HAS BEEN SAID, THE OPTION NOT ONLY OF POLISH COMMUNISTS, BUT OF ALL PRESENT-DAY THINKING POLES. The objective of the process of renewal in our country is to eliminate everything that is bad, does not justify itself and is harmful. FOREIGN POLICY PURSUED BY THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, A POLICY BASED ON CLOSE AND COMPREHENSIVE LINKS WITH THE USSR AND OTHER FRATERNAL COUNTRIES, DOES NOT BELONG TO ISSUES THAT NEED IMPROVEMENT.

This should be clearly and firmly stated for the good of Poland, for the sake of prospects for socialist renewal.

Insulting Behavior Scored

LD300115 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 29 May 81

["Provocation or Stupidity"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 May (PAP)--Polish newspapers are devoting commentaries to recent cases of insulting behavior towards Soviet soldiers in Poland. For instance, DZIENNIK LUDOWY writes, inter alia:

Making demands and voicing grievances against Soviet soldiers, let alone cases of insulting behavior toward them, are a manifestation of obtuseness. But this obtuseness is particularly harmful and even criminal in that it is damaging to the independence and sovereignty of our people and the security of our country.

People involved in these actions are not guided by any considerations, and if they are, then they are provocateurs, and one can only guess where they come from. Among these deliberately organized provocations one must include the desecration of the monument in Przemysl. It is difficult to talk either to fools or provocateurs about the 600,000 Soviet graves in Poland, about the blood jointly shed and about joint salvation. For that is language which the fool will not understand, and which the provocateur rejects out of hand.

Our national interests demand a sense of vigilance toward both the former, and, all the more so, the latter. We cannot permit ourselves to fritter away our worth, our trustworthiness in the alliance and the basis of our security, as we ourselves would suffer as a result, states DZIENNIK LUDOWY.

A commentary in SZTANDAR MLODYCH is also devoted to this subject. The paper says, inter alia:

Events of recent months have resulted in problems relating to our foreign policy being discussed during a nationwide campaign to take the guilty to task. It should be recalled that it was thanks to this foreign policy that it has proven possible to maintain conditions of peace for Poland, a peace which has guaranteed her development. Therefore, when the question of Polish statehood is raised today, we do not have the slightest doubt that it is tied to the experience of the last 36 years and based on the alliance with the Soviet Union.

Everyone should ponder this question: Poland, a debilitated country which is undergoing an economic and political crisis, today is in particular need of her allies. These tested allies, who are guided, like us, by the principles of their policy (as received), and are linked with us by ties of history and ties of the present, are a guarantee of Poland's escape from her crisis and of our further development. They have shown that in recent months.

It would be an exaggeration to say that the events which have occurred could be capable of canceling out our history of cooperation with the USSR and of putting it on a different tack. However, in the situation which exists, it is not difficult, if one possesses basic sense, to understand that the guarantees of cooperation are not measured by the same yardstick as they were (?only) last year, writes SZTANDAR MLODYCH (?in conclusion).

Contemplation of Raison d'Etat

LD281304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 28 May 81

[From the press review]

[Text] ZYCIE WARSZAWY carries a commentary headlined "The Fundamental Principles."

It would be an exaggeration to state, Eugnejusz Waszczuk says, that there exists a strong need to recall the cardinal principles of the Polish-Soviet alliance, its origin and its importance for our nation and state.

However, since there occur, instances--albeit isolated instances--of damage to our relations with the Soviet Union, the reaction to them must be and is firm and unequivocally condemnatory. Such an attitude was adopted by the Council of Ministers at its meeting.

The processes of overthrowing many decadent systems and structures, the commentary continues, must be maintained and fundamental issues must be strengthened. They include our international policy, ensuing from the most vital interests of the nation. During these uneasy and tense times let us think of what constitutes today the essence of the Polish raison d'etat. The understanding of that essence and the corresponding actions will be conducive to the strengthening of our security and our national existence.

WARSAW CITES IZVESTIYA IN MOVIE ON PILSUDSKI

LD271200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] The Soviet daily IZVESTIYA has published a report from Warsaw entitled "Stance of an Artist." This material is devoted to a profile of Ryszard Filipski and his movie "Coup d'Etat." The author states that the accusation of lack of historic credibility made by some about "Coup d'Etat" is not accidental. It is put forward by those who are prevented by the movie from resurrecting the legend about Pilsudski as that of a wise and just national leader. In the IZVESTIYA correspondent's opinion, the scale of the celebrations of the anniversary of Pilsudski's death, church services, honor guard, flowers, songs, events on this occasion, testify to the fact that such endeavors are being undertaken.

The author of the report presents Filipski as a man of strong convictions and moral principles and evaluates events in the country from the standpoint of a communist.

It must be openly admitted that it is not easy to be an artist and also a communist in Poland today, the Soviet daily IZVESTIYA tells its readers.

PAPAL, U.S. DELEGATIONS TO WYSZYNSKI FUNERAL

Papal Envoy Received

LD011732 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] At the Belweder Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski met with Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the personal emissary of His Holiness John Paul II and chairman of the Holy See delegation for the funeral of Polish Primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski.

On the Vatican side the following were present: Archbishop Luigi Poggi, apostolic nuncio for special missions and chairman of the permanent Vatican Commission for Working Contacts with Poland, and Father Prelate Janusz Bolonek, auditor of the nunciature at the council for the church's public affairs.

On the Polish side the following were present: head of the Office for Denominations Minister Jerzy Kuberski, head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Marian Dobrosielski, Minister-Counsellor Kazimierz Szablewsk, chairman of the Permanent Working Group for Contacts with the Holy See.

On the same day Cardinal Agostino Casaroli was also received by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

U.S. Delegation

LD011946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski received Clement Zablocki and William Broomfield cochairmen of the U.S. delegation to the funeral of Primate of Poland Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski. The chairman of the Council of State thanked the delegation for taking part in the funeral ceremonies. During the talk, problems connected with Polish-American economic and cultural relations were discussed. On the Polish side, the meeting was attended by: Deputy Chairman of the Council of State Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, and Head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Marian Dobrosielski. U.S. Ambassador Francis Meehan was present.

REPORT ON GERHAD GABRYS REMARKS AT DKP CONGRESS

LD302136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 May 81

[Excerpt] On the second day of the West German Communist Party Congress in Hanover today the floor was taken by Gerard Gabrys, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee and representative of the Polish delegation. He conveyed good wishes to the participants of the congress. Speaking about the events in Poland, he said that he was convinced that the party would manage to overcome the present difficulties. He said that the Polish workers see in the PZPR a force able to extricate our country out of the crisis situation.

KANIA CONGRATULATES MPRP'S TSEDENBAL ON ELECTION

LD011952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] In connection with the election of Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal to the post of secretary general of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, on behalf of the party Central Committee and Polish communists, has sent a telegram to Comrade Tsedenbal with warm congratulations and best wishes.

Stanislaw Kania expressed his conviction that the fraternal relations between the two Marxist-Leninist parties, based on the principles of socialist internationalism, will continue to develop successfully.

PZPR DELEGATION ATTENDS KAMPUCHEAN PARTY CONGRESS

For reportage on the participation of the PZPR delegation, led by Waclaw Piatkowski, alternate member of the party Central Committee, in the Fourth Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Congress, see the Kampuchea section of the 26 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION ON SECURITY, FOOD

AU271541 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 May 81 pp 1, 5

[PAP report on the Council of Ministers session to discuss internal security and food production--no date given]

[Text] In the presence of voivodas and town mayors, the Council of Ministers has acquainted itself with the implementation of decisions pertaining to the state of public order and the protection of citizens adopted at the session of the Government Presidium on 14 May.

It has been ascertained that highly perturbing manifestations of increased crime, disturbance in public order and a slackening of social discipline have emerged. The atmosphere created around the Citizens' Militia, including evidence of their action being hampered, is threatening the elementary conditions of social life and restricts the possibilities of protecting the life and property of citizens.

The danger in the situation is exacerbated by numerous politically subversive phenomena, in particular public demonstrations [wystapienia], leaflets and posters whose content goes against the principle of the socialist state, the organs of authority and our alliances.

Recently, instances of an improper attitude have emerged, especially unjustified accusations and irresponsible demands, and even individual cases of insults [zniewaga] against soldiers in the group of Soviet forces stationed in Poland.

The Council of Ministers states that these things are impermissible. The temporary stationing of Soviet forces in Poland is legally regulated and arises from the international obligations of the Polish state. These relate to the functioning of the defense treaty of the socialist countries. They constitute one of the conditions enabling the Soviet Union to execute its rights and discharge its responsibilities arising from the four-power agreements on Germany.

This is of fundamental importance for the peaceful stabilization and security of Europe, for guaranteeing the durability and inviolability of the Polish borders on the Odra and Nysa.

Problems pertaining to the temporary stationing of Soviet forces in Poland have been regulated by the agreement between the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Government of the Soviet Union concerning the legal status of Soviet troops temporarily stationed in Poland, which was concluded and signed in Warsaw on 17 December 1957.

That agreement is strictly observed and correctly implemented by both governments. Soviet soldiers stationed in our country are carrying out a difficult and responsible service. This has always met with understanding and friendly feeling from our society. The soldiers of the Polish People's Army are linked with them by brotherhood-in-arms and close cooperation in carrying out joint defense tasks. For that reason, attempts to disrupt this atmosphere, to spread unwillingness and distruct, to arouse anti-Soviet feelings is in conflict with the spirit and the letter of allied relations. They harm Poland's interests, first and foremost.

The Council of Ministers expresses the conviction that Polish society will correctly assess the harmfulness of such tendencies. They discredit the dignity of our country, they weaken the international trust in Poland, our ability to restore socioeconomic life to a state of health and our ability to implement socialist renewal in a serious and calm manner.

The authorities of the Polish People's Republic, guided by the supreme raison d'etat of the socialist state, will make the essential efforts and adopt measures to protect and observe the allied obligations.

The Council of Ministers, stressing the general social role of the Citizens' Militia and expressing trust in and support for it, expects the organs of law and order, working actively and in accordance with the law, to strengthen public security, to step up activity in the service of the state and society and in the defense of the citizen.

The government is counting on such activity by the organs of law and order to be supported by the entire conscious and responsible Polish society.

At the session of the Council of Ministers there was also a discussion of the fundamental problems of the food economy, with special account being taken of the market's demand for foodstuffs in the second and third quarters of this year. The state of preparations for haymaking and the harvest was assessed, as were supplies to the market of industrial means of production for farming.

Undertakings were agreed on, whose implementation in ministries, in orgnizations serving the countryside, in voivodships and parishes should promote the proper course of the coming agricultural campaigns and should help streamline procurement and management of agricultural produce.

It emerges from reports that this year spring grains have been sown on more than 3.4 million hectares. The planned tasks in the cultivation of these plants have been carried out in 38 voivodships.

The sowing of sugar beet has been done earlier than in previous years, and about 500,000 hectares have been sown. Potatoes have been planted on 2.2 million hectares. Vegetable sowing is nearing the end. The present estimates indicate that the area of that sowing will be larger than a year ago.

In animal breeding there is a tendency for the production of cattle and pigs to increase. The consolidation of the growth trends in hog breeding occurring in some voivodships depends mainly on the development of the farms' own fodder base.

Industries working for agriculture are obliged to make the maximum use of the potential in plants in order to improve supplies of spare parts, haymaking machines, fodder conservation chemicals, plant protection chemicals and other products to enable farmers to boost their production plans for this year and to avoid harvest losses.

The most important tasks rest with the heavy and agricultural machinery industry and the chemical industry. The changes in the structure of production have helped improve this year's market supplies of simple machines for agriculture. In this way, it was stressed, and with the help of efforts to better utilize the production potential of the plants outside the Agromet industrial association, it is necessary to increase the production of sought-after spare parts and of the machines and tools still in short supply.

The agricultural machinery industry, which is struggling with raw materials problems, will give priority in the coming months to the production of parts needed for haymaking and harvesting.

The Council of Ministers recommended a constant checking on the technical state of agricultural machinery and the preparations of procurement points and stores. The point is to take all possible steps which would streamline services for farmers and allow losses in the procurement, transportation and storage of farm produce to be avoided.

Problems of services to farmers should be solved by procurement points in close cooperation with agricultural self-government. Plants and institutions will be authorized to give holidays to worker-peasants and other persons who will take part in helping agriculture during the harvesting of agricultural produce.

The daily industry and commerce so far have failed to exploit adequately the stepped up supplies of milk so as to improve deliveries to the population. The government has adopted a decision concerning an acceleration in the production of churns, bottles and packaging as well as on increased supplies of fuel for the dairy industry. This will be conducive to the development of milk supplies.

The situation is most difficult on the meat market. A further drop in livestock procurement is expected. This is due to the considerable decline in the cattle and pig population and due to the shortage of hard currency for imports. Consequently it will not be possible to increase meat supplies to the market.

It has been stressed that overcoming difficulties in the sale of rationed goods depends on the strict observance of allocations and on proper cooperation among voivodships. In the course of the debate it was pointed out that the local authorities are not taking advantage everywhere of the rights granted to them in regard to land husbandry. There are frequent reports of decisions which delay the transfer of land no longer being tilled to farms, which would guarantee the proper exploitation of every hectare.

The chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control assessed critically undertakings which cannot be implemented since they were made without the preparation of relevant balance sheets.

Especially now in the country's difficult economic situation it is necessary to seek ways to improve market supplies of goods in short supply and to step up supplies of means of production which are in short supply by even small initiatives which have material backing. For instance, we do not attempt to exploit the improvement of tire supplies at all, in particular local opportunities to recycle tires.

Referring to the speeches made during the debate, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, pointed out that through active and bold action it is possible to resolve and alleviate a number of awkward problems. There are many reserves of an organizational nature and functional type which must be better utilized. For this purpose it is necessary to eliminate organizational inertia and the red-tape approach to human issues.

It is necessary to react competently and honestly to press criticism. We must be aggressive in our activities. The policy of supporting agriculture calls for consistently supplying it with industrial means of production. Definite commitments have been made in that regard, and it is necessary to systematically control their implementation. At present it is imperative to prepare for an efficient harvest and the rational conservation of farm produce. None of this year's crops can be wasted.

Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski drew attention to the undertakings envisaged by the economic reform, the introduction of which can improve the situation in food supplies and better exploit resources at our disposal.

Next the conference examined the development of secondary market production in industrial and construction-assembly enterprises. It has been ascertained that the possibilities for starting the production of goods earmarked for the market and for coproduction within the framework of the enterprises' secondary activities are considerable, as, on the one hand there are resources of local raw materials and waste materials, and on the other in many industrial enterprises and in construction there exists unused processing capacity.

The Council of Ministers in a prepared resolution will create economic and organizational conditions that will encourage enterprises to expand secondary production, in particular regarding simple implements and spare parts for agriculture. The meeting also approved decisions relating to the ways and means to develop projects handed over for general social purposes, in particular for the requirements of the health service, education and housing.

It was decided to make more efficient a procedure for handing over buildings among various state units and to simplify the system for financing their adaptation. Ministries and voivodships have been placed under the obligation to give maximum help to units taking over buildings, especially regarding supplies of materials and tools essential for running the buildings they have taken over.

Those taking part in the meeting were presented with the assumptions for the planned reorganization of the central and supreme bodies of state administration as an integral part of the economic reform. There was an exchange of views on this exceptionally important plan.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS DECLINING COAL EXTRACTION

LD010904 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 May 81

[Statements by Jerzy Malara, under secretary of state for mining, and by Antoni Karas, under secretary of state for foreign trade and maritime economy on the 'Government Monitor' program; time and place not given--live or recorded]

[Summary] [Jerzy Malara] Current average daily extraction of coal is 617,000-618,000 tons, less than in the first 6 months of last year. However, working time is shorter. We do not work on Saturdays or Sundays. We work voluntarily on Saturdays, but the amount extracted on those days is minimal. Working time has, therefore, been reduced by 21 percent, equal to more than 40 million tons, in view of the fact that we extracted 201 million tons in 1979. We have huge supply problems. Machinery stands idle at times due to shortages of spare parts. This is another factor responsible for reduced output. We have been given 8.8 million hard currency zlotys; $1 is worth, I think, 3.4 hard currency zlotys. We can buy certain spare parts and raw materials, cables and so on. Our mines are not understaffed. This year we will employ 19,000 people more in the mining industry. Since the start of the year we have employed 4,500 new people. At the end of April, however, we had 3,000 people less than at the end of April 1980. This is a serious problem. We must employ more people to extract more. Our miners work very well. If all goes according to our plan, we envisage an increase from the current level of 618,000-620,000 tons per 24 hours [as heard] to 650,000 tons per 24 hours in the fourth quarter of this year. Over the first 4 months of this year we extracted 3,916,000 tons on free Saturdays, an average of 230,000 tons. However, in May, the amount was between 111,000 and 162,000 tons, a big drop. We expect 9.5 million tons will have been extracted on free Saturdays by the end of the year, so the annual total will amount to some 168 million tons.

In 1980, Poland used 167 million tons of coal. Some 60 million tons were used to generate heat and electricity. Industry used about 45 million tons. Some 25 million tons were used to produce coke and coke-oven gas. Some 32 million tons were sold to people and district heating plants. The remaining 5 million tons were used by Polish rail and other special customers. The power industry and industry in general will have deliveries out by some 5 million tons each. The public will get about 3 million tons less. We have no other energy sources. We can't obtain any either. We must economize.

From this year onward we will have to reduce temperatures in centrally heated premises from 20 to 18 degrees. Many better-off countries have already done so. We will have to switch on the heating only when it really becomes necessary.

We shall have to make use of other fuels, alternative fuels. The Government Presidium took an appropriate decision on this matter on 8 May this year. Lignite can be used as a substitute for bituminous coal. We must make fuller use of our local waste fuels, timber, peat and lignite from small pencast mines. We are working on a program for the 1981-85 5-year period which should make it possible to reduce demand for coal by 15 million tons. We will soon present this program to the government for its approval.

[Antoni Karas] As a result of all this, our exports have suffered. We reached the peak in 1979 when we exported 41 million tons. In 1980, we exported 31 million tons. But in the first quarter of this year we exported a mere 2 million tons. This year we intend to export whatever we can, to socialist and capitalist countries equally. Our reduced exports have adverse consequences for our imports. In 1975, exported coal financed 25 percent of our total imports--coal exported to the second payments zone. In 1979, it financed more than 18 percent which is still a huge sum. According to our agreements with the socialist countries, our imports from those countries are linked directly to our ability to come up with the goods, and that means coal, above all. "As far as the Soviet Union is concerned--and we are really lagging behind in our deliveries to the USSR--well, the Soviet Union did not curtail deliveries of its raw materials to Poland. In certain cases, with regard to strategic goods, goods like oil or gas, the USSR is delivering a bit more than provided for by the relevant time scale [dostarcza nam dieco wiecej niz wynika to z uplywu czasu]." As for the GDR and the CSSR, their economies are not so powerful; they had to curtail their deliveries to us in proportion to our reduced deliveries of coal.

POLISH SEJM TO MEET 9 JUNE; AGENDA ANNOUNCED

LD301801 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to call the 13th session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic for 9 June 1981. The session will begin at 1100 and the agenda envisages: the premier's report on the country's situation and proposals for changes in the structure of the Council of Ministers, first reading of the draft bill on trade unions submitted by the Council of the State, submission by the Commission for National Defense of the draft bill sponsored by Sejm deputies concerning instituting a medal for participating in the defensive war of 1939, as well as the report of the Commission for National Defense and the Commission for Legislative Work on the draft bill sponsored by Sejm deputies concerning instituting the 1944 Warsaw Rising Cross.

SEJM TEAM FOR SUPERVISING AGREEMENTS MEETS

LD012330 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] A meeting of the Sejm team established to supervise the implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements was held in Warsaw. Issues presented in the petition of participants in the protest demonstration organized by the Independent Students Association against detainment in prison of persons imprisoned, according to the students, for their political convictions, were discussed.

As is known, the Supreme Court decided to hand the case of Moszulski to the voivodship court in Warsaw for examination. The counsel for the defense is of the opinion that he ought to answer questions as a free man. The case of the Kowalczyk brothers was also touched upon during the meeting. Deputy J. Sczepanski confirmed his commitment to present a motion to grant them a pardon at the next session of the State Council.

SEJM DISCUSSES MOCZULSKI, KOWALCZYK CASES

LD302010 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Members of the Extraordinary Sejm Commission discussed a petition concerning the detention of people for their political convictions. The petition has been conveyed to the Sejm by the participants of a protest demonstration which was organized by the Independent Association of Students. The commission includes Jan Szczepanski, Emil Koldoziej and Sylwester Zawadzki.

Law enforcement representatives presented a report on the state of the case of Leszek Moczulski and other leaders of the Confederation of Independent Poland [KPN]. On 29 May the Supreme Court decided to pass the case to the Warsaw Voivodship Court for examination. Jan Szczepanski expressed the view that the guilt of Leszek Moczulski and other KPN leaders should be decided by the court; however, it should take place in an atmosphere of social calm and in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the law. A motion to pardon the Kowalczyk brothers would be presented at the next meeting of the Council of State.

UNION DISMISSES EDITOR FOR ANTI-SOLIDARITY STORY

LD311012 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish at 1730 GMT on 30 May carries a poorly received report from the headquarters of the Polish Union of Journalists on the case of editor (Tadeusz Samitowski), accused of violating the code of professional conduct in two reports from Radom and Olsztyn which were transmitted by Warsaw television in January. The announcer points out that (Samitowski) was accused by fellow union-member journalists of giving prominence in his reports to interviews with local officials, of ignoring interviews given by Solidarity members and of giving false information about a member of Solidarity. The announcer notes that the court of conduct of the journalists' union dismissed (Samitowski) from the union, saying that this is the highest degree of punishment. The reportage is followed with a short statement by (Samitowski) expressing his disappointment at the verdict. An unidentified correspondent then interviews a defense council member who says that the trial was in essence a political trial and that if (Samitowski) had criticized former higher officials rather than Solidarity members, he would not have been dismissed.

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS COMPLAINT ON KPN CASE

LD291750 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] The Supreme Court has examined a complaint by the prosecutor in the matter of Leszek Moczulski and other leaders of the Confederation of Independent Poland [KPN].

At the end of April this year, the Voivodship Court in Warsaw which received the indictment against members of the KPN leadership, issued--before the start of the trial--a decision on returning the indictment to the prosecutor in order to supplement the preparatory proceedings. The prosecutor lodged a complaint with the Supreme Court about this decision. Today the Supreme Court decided to annul the decision against which the complaint was made and to hand the case back to the Voivodship Court in Warsaw for examination.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI INTERVIEWS LAW, ORDER OFFICIAL

LD301352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 30 May 81

[From the press review]

[Text] ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI has interviewed Lt Gen (Czeslaw Piszczak), chairman of the coordinating commission for matters on strengthening the rule of law and observance of public order.

Lt. Gen (Czeslaw Piszcrak) discussed the need for a commission to be summoned and addressed the current situation in Poland. The tasks facing such a commission are formulated in (?three) points:

Analysis and assessment of the situation in cases in which an infringement of the interests of the state, rule of law, citizens' rights, order and public law and order occur.

To present and introduce proposals concerning the coordination of the activities of the organs of state administration in the sphere of the observance of law and order.

Drawing conclusions on and participating in combatting manifestations of social disorders and the presentation to the premier of the appropriate proposals and opinions.

Lt Gen (Czeslaw Piszczak) discussed cases of attacks on Citizens' Militia functionaries and soldiers of the Polish Army, and stated that his own safety and the safety of his nearest and dearest depends on the effective functioning of the forces of order. Sabotage against the activity of the militia and demonstrations of hostility to functionaries [words indistinct] can only rebound on the state of defense of the lives, health and property of citizens.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY VIEWS REPORTS OF INCREASE IN CRIME

LD011248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 1 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] There is an interesting article in ZYCIE WARSZAWY entitled: "Manipulation of Fear or Who Is Being Prosecuted." The article reads: After several days of ominous reports presented by the mass media on the growth of crime, anxious authorities have begun to talk. The Council of State, after a report made by the prosecutor general and minister of internal affairs, has ascertained that there is an unprecedented growth of crime which is beginning to threaten the functioning of the state. Are we at the threshold of a state of emergency asks the author?

Further on in the article Jerzy Zielenski writes about the inaccuracies in the presentation of criminal acts. It so happens that one can sometimes make mistakes particularly when one is in a hurry, but this creates a certain skepticism regarding other reports on the same subject. An even greater skepticism is created, with me personally, by all the statistics; not only because we have recently caught them, speaking politely, making several inaccuracies, but because it is not known what they mean in some cases.

Jerzy Zielenski maintains that the propaganda campaign on the growth of crime has occurred at a time when demands have begun to appear for squaring accounts with the forces of law and order, particularly after the events in Bydgoszcz. Over the past 10 years, the forces of law and order, and prosecution organs, like other state bodies, have not been equal to the task.

Let us say sincerely, the article concludes, that the campaign hinders the work of the forces of law and order. Citizens have the right to demand efficient work from the militia, even if they encounter certain difficulties. Otherwise, we are threatened with a situation where a crowd will begin to administer justice; we may be threatened with mob law and lynching.

On the whole, our people possess a sense of justice and are ready to assist a militiaman who is chasing a criminal. However, there is one condition: They must be certain that the chased man is indeed a criminal.

DEBATE, ELECTION HELD IN SUWALKI VOIVODSHIP

LD310842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] A third meeting of the current session of the voivodship People's Council was held in Suwalki today. It was devoted to the adoption of a decision on the candidacy for Suwalki voivoda.

Before the debate began those present paid a tribute to the memory of the deceased Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski with a moment of silence. The representative of the Inter-factory Founding Committee of the Pojerzierze (Lake Country) chapter of the NSZZ Solidarity who had been invited to the session, Halina (?Farul), was invited to speak. She stated that the incident which occurred at the previous session--during which the Solidarity delegation left the meeting hall--was not a result of a specific attitude by the union but was caused by a lack of knowledge regarding the procedure for adopting a decision on the candidacy of the voivoda, a procedure which constitutes one of the forms of democracy which the era of renewal has brought with it.

A debate then began in which a dozen or so councillors took part. They stated that the speech made by the Solidarity representative should be recognized as an outstretched hand toward the authorities in the interests of all the population of the Suwalki region. It was also emphasized that the system of electing candidates to head the voivoda which has existed up to now must be altered and should become more democratic. The fact is, said one of the councillors, that in the era of renewal, the People's Council should be the regional parliament and not merely rubber stamp the directives and instructions received from above.

A vote was then held. A majority of the councillors present at the session voted in favor of Kazimierz Jablonski, the present directors of the vocational training complex in Suwalki, to head Suwalki voivoda. The session also elected an 11-member commission [passage indistinct].

PEASANT DAY TO REFLECT WORKER-PEASANT ALLIANCE

LD312118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1910 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Peasant Day is 7 June. This year the festival of the Polish countryside will be celebrated in different sociopolitical conditions than in the past. It will provide an opportunity to demonstrate the unity of the countryside and the peasants, the worker-peasant alliance. It will be eloquent support for the socialist renewal in our country.

The themes of the celebrations will refer to important anniversaries in the history of the peasant movement, the 50th anniversary of the peasant party and the 85th anniversary of the establishment of the Mazury peasant party. The main format ofthe Peasant Day celebration will be the open meetings of the ZSL [United Peasant Party] and the plenary meetings of ZSL parish committees. Rallies, formal meetings, soirees and meetings with veterans of the peasant movement will be held. The central meeting is to take place in Warsaw on 5 June.

DOCUMENTARY FILM ON JEWS DURING NAZI OCCUPATION

LD301227 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] The Warsaw documentary film studio has produced a medium length film entitled "The times of Annihilation." Its producer is Roman Jatek. He presents the history of the martyrdom and struggle of Jews during the occupation. He also described the assistance given to the victims of Nazi terror by the Polish community. The film makes use of many materials until now unknown, in particular photographs taken by anonymous individuals who witnessed the crimes.

JEWS PROTEST ACTIVITY OF GRUNWALD ASSOCIATION

Matters Protested

LD022122 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1230 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] The presidium of the central board of the Jewish Sociocultural Society in Poland reports that it passed a resolution at its deliberations on 29 May of this year in Warsaw in which it expresses resolute protest against the activities of the Grunwald patriotic association.

The resolution states that during the April anniversary days of the Warsaw ghetto uprising, which embodies the Gehenna of occupation and heroism of Polish Jews, representatives of the society express [present tense as heard] indignation over the activities of Grunwald from the platforms of the solemn evening commemorations. The weeks that have passed since the holding of these festivities, the voicing of open anti-Semitism and blaming the whole of Polish Jewry for everything that was tragic in Poland's postwar history, have convinced the society even more of the correctness of the convictions which it expressed in this sphere during the April festivities.

The authors of the resolution stress that as committed PZPR members of many years standing they support with full resolve and conviction the stance taken up by the communist writer and former Oswiexim inmate Tadeusz Holuj in his open letter published in GAZETA KRAKOWSKA on 20 May of this year. They also point out that he is totally correct when he writes: I demand a public announcement of this matter. I demand that the party members who inspired and organized Grunwald should be called before the central party control commission to explain themselves and that the central party control commission should instigate party proceedings in this matter checking not only the verbal declarations but also the real activities of Grunwald people who are party members and that it establish and assess the activities of party members of the Grunwald patriotic association as being (?incompatible) with the PZPR's ideological principles.

Finally, the resolution states: As representatives of organized Polish Jewry and inheritors of the lofty and patriotic attitudes of Polish Jews, we express the profound conviction that the actual activities of the Grunwald patriotic association should be recognized as contradicting the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, and that all of the misleading, fradulent and criminal phraseology used by Grunwald activists should be rejected.

Grunwald Response

LD022004 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Statement by the Grunwald patriotic association issued in Warsaw on 2 June]

[Text] The Grunwald patriotic association has received with indignation the protest of the Polish Jewish Sociocultural Society, published in today's press, which accuses the Grunwald patriotic association of alleged anti-Semitic activities contrary to the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic.

We resolutely protest against the mass media's unleashing of a completely unfounded campaign against our organization. The charges contained in the protest of the Jewish Sociocultural Society are untrue. The Grunwald patriotic association does not undermine the merits of numerous representatives of the Jewish community in our country's history.

Grunwald appreciates the patriotic bearings of Jews who consider themselves Poles and does not make all Polish Jewry--as alleged in the protest--responsible for everything of a tragic nature in Poland's postwar history.

Our objective is to work for a sovereign, democratic and just Poland. The Grunwald patriotic association unequivocally advocates respect for the Polish People's Republic Constitution. It is loyal to the progressive and democratic traditions of the Polish people, tolerance and respect for different world outlooks irrespective of national origin.

One of our objectives is to elucidate the dark stains in our postwar history and to expose persons responsible for distortions and crisis irrespective of their world outlook and national origin.

We are amazed that the Jewish Sociocultural Society is indignant at the Grunwald patriotic association and aligns itself with some of those people for only the reason that they are Jews.

We deeply deplore that Jews, members of the Jewish Sociocultural Society, let themselves be drawn into a gross campaign of slanders and accusations against the Grunwald patriotic association, unleashed by men whose activities have had such a painful impact on the fate of our nation during the postwar period, men who today prey on the ignorance of the community and present themselves yet again as renovators.

[Signed] For the national organizing committee of the Grunwald patriotic association, Vice President Stanislaw (Szczutnik)

MALINOWSKI DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

LD022218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Roman Malinowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has held a meeting in Warsaw with the Presidium of the council and the chairman of the central board of the union of dairy cooperatives. The situation in purchases, in the organization of the milk trade and in supplies to the market of dairy products was discussed. Also assessed was the implementation of the Government Presidium's recommendations for streamlining milk and dairy product supplies to the shops. The urgent need to accelerate the implementation of investment projects and to supply the milk industry with spare parts was pointed out.

LEADERS CABLE CONDOLENCES TO EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE

AU021250 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 May 81 p 1

[Text] To Poland's Episcopate, to the hands of his eminence Franciszek Cardinal Macharski, deputy chairman of Poland's Episcopal Conference.

The death of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, primate of Poland, has affected all Poles.

An outstanding priest and great patriot has passed away. His stance was symptomatic of the understanding of historical processes and the civil responsibility of a statesman for the fatherland's prosperity. That created the great authority enjoyed by the late primate in Polish society.

We are convinced that his life, ideas and labor have created a model for cooperation between the church and the socialist state.

The state authorities will continue to promote that line by all means, because it conforms with the interests of our entire nation and of its people's state.

We express sympathy to the episcopate and all clergy.

[Signed] Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Stefan Ignar, Edward Kowalczyk and Stanislaw Gucwa

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER

AU021921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Jun (AGERPRES)--On Tuesday, June 2, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Jozef Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, now on an official visit of friendship to Romania.

The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs.

The interview occasioned an exchange of warm greetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and the Polish party and state leaders.

During the talks views were exchanged on socialist construction in the two countries.

The steady development was highlighted with satisfaction of the relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration between Romania and Poland, between the two parties and peoples. The mutual wish was expressed to further expand the Romanian-Polish cooperation on a political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural plane and in other fields of activity, in the interest of the two peoples, of socialist construction in Romania and Poland, of the general cause of socialism, collaboration and peace in the world.

Current questions of the international life were also approached.

In that context the determination was reasserted of Romania and Poland to consistently work for further deepening collaboration and solidarity with all the socialist countries, for making their entire contribution to the promotion of a policy of peace, detente, collaboration in Europe and in the world, to the building of a climate of understanding among nations.

The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Talks With Andrei

AU021342 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Official talks between Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of our country, and Comrade Jozef Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs of Poland, continued in Bucharest today.

On this occasion the two sides pointed out the fact that relations between the two countries are developing positively, in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and the declaration on strengthening and deepening cooperation between the RCP and PZPR and between Romania and Poland. They also reiterated the common desire to continue to act to strengthen Romanian-Polish friendship and to intensify cooperation in fields of mutual interest, something which will contribute to building socialism in the two countries.

During the exchanges of view on topical international issues, the sides emphasized the determination of the two governments to actively cooperate at the international level to reduce international tension, to promote a policy of detente, peace and security in Europe and the world, to bring about military disengagement and disarmament, primarily nuclear, and to expand cooperation, in accordance with vital aspirations of the two peoples and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism and progress.

RCP SECRETARY BANC RECEIVES LCY DELEGATION

AU021916 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Jun (AGERPRES)--On June 2, Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received the delegation of activists of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, led by Risto Dzunov, member of the CC of the LCY, that paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During their sojourn in Romania, the delegation had talks at the Central Council of Workers' Control Over Economic and Social Activity, at the Ministry of Finance, at the Sibiu and Alba county committees of the RCP and at the party committee of the Ilfov agricultural sector. Likewise, the delegation saw round economic units, sociocultural establishments, meeting with collectives of working people, tourist spots in Bucharest and in Sibiu and Alba counties.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

AU311948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 31 May (AGERPRES)--The visit of the delegation of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, led by Melvin Price, chairman of the committee, Democrat representative for Illinois, came to an end on May 31, 1981, in the afternoon. Before leaving Bucharest, the U.S. congressmen had a meeting with representatives of the leading press, of AGERPRES, the radiotelevision and with foreign press correspondents accredited to Romania.

On the occasion, the chief representative thanked for the opportunity offered to visit Romania and conduct talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu, with representatives of the Grand National Assembly and other Romanian officials. The talks allowed them a better acquaintance with this country's position on a train of questions of mutual interest, as Melvin Price said. Thanking especially for the opportunity offered to be received by Romania's president, the Republican representative for Alabama, William Dickinson pointed out that the decisions were sincere and overt, interesting and instructive, both as regards the development of the bilateral relations and a series of current international problems. Referring to the development of the trade and economic cooperation between Romania and the U.S., he said that this accorded with both countries' interests economically, but also as regards the friendship and good understanding between the two peoples.

After enlarging upon the economic relations between Romania and the U.S., Samuel Stratton, Democrat representative for New York State said that what impressed him most during his interview with President Nicolae Ceausescu was the Romanian head of state's minute [as received] knowledge of the regional and international context in which Romania unfolded her foreign policy. The president, he thought, seems to be perfectly conversant with these problems.

In concluding, the U.S. congressmen pointed out that the standpoints on arms limitation, on avoiding the mounting of the tension in Europe and on other matters focussing today the attention of public opinion and greatly concerning the ensuring of peace and security of the whole world were presented within the exchange of views with President Nicolae Ceausescu.

U.S. SHIPS PAY VISIT TO CONSTANTA HARBOR

AU021935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Jun (AGERPRES)--The U.S. Ships "Caron" and "Miller" arrived in Constanta Harbour on June 2. The same day Rear Admiral Henry C. Mustin and the commanders of the two ships paid formal calls on the mayor of Constanta Municipality, on the commander of the navy and on the commander of the "Mircea Cel Batrin" Navy Institute.

DUMA MEETS WITH SPANISH SECRETARY OF STATE

AU301905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Madrid, 30 May (AGERPRES)--On May 28-29 Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania, had consultations in Madrid with C.R. Piquer, secretary of state, the Foreign Ministry of Spain. They expressed during the talks the two parties' satisfaction at the upward course of the Romanian-Spanish relations, stressing that a decisive role was played in this respect by the state visit made in Spain in 1979 by President Nicolae Ceausescu together with Elena Ceausescu.

The parties expressed their resolve to further work for the expansion and deepening of the political, economic, cultural and scientific relations between the two countries.

During the consultations, they highlighted the two countries' wish and preoccupation for making an active and constructive contribution to the smooth running and conclusion with substantive results of the Madrid conference which is a significant stage in the process of strengthening the security and expanding the collaboration in Europe.

The talks highlighted converging opinions on the need for intensifying the efforts and settling peacefully all interstate disputes.

While in Spain, Aurel Duma also had interviews with chief delegatees to the Madrid conference of the states participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

BURTICA RECEIVES ZAMBIAN TRADE OFFICIAL SUBULWA

AU291838 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 29 May (AGERPRES)--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, and L.S. Subulwa, minister of state, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of Zambia, emphasized in an interview they had in Bucharest on May 29 the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between the two countries, and discussed questions related to the development of the bilateral trade exchanges.

GIOSAN CONFERS WITH COLOMBIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU011807 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Jun (AGERPRES)--The activity and preoccupations of the legislative fora in Colombia and Romania and the role of parliaments and parliamentarians of the two countries in the further development and diversification of the relations of bilateral friendship and collaboration were analyzed on June 1 in a first meeting between Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and the delegation of Colombian senators, led by Luis Antonio Alvarado Pantoja.

The Colombian delegation visits Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Parliament.

POLITIKA REVIEWS HISTORY OF RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

LD281736 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1621 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 May (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia, consistent in its international and neighbour policy, has continually been striving not only to offer proof of its good-will for developing good-neighbour cooperation with Albania but also to open as many channels as possible for a mutually beneficial communication, the Belgrade daily POLITIKA writes today in an article devoted to relations between Yugoslavia and Albania in the more recent years.

The opening of "communication channels" between Yugoslavia and Albania has, however, from the start been burdened by "special conditions" set by Tirana in the field of education and culture. For instance, negotiations were broken off in 1970 because the Albanian side insisted that the agreement be signed by the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on one side, and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia, on the other, POLITICA wirtes.

Tirana has been persistently rejecting also any contact with social, political, cultural, sports and other Yugoslav institutions at the federal, republican and other levels, and Albania's full orientation to Kosovo has been in evidence.

Foreign trade is virtually the only field in which Albania has accepted Yugoslavia as an inter-state partner, POLITIKA writes. It recalls the Yugoslav-Albanian agreement on raising the value of mutual trade for 1980-1981 from 80 to 135 million dollars and to 720 million dollars by 1985 (constant prices). Kosovo accounts for 12.2 percent of overall Yugoslav-Albanian trade and for 50 percent of trade between the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia and Albania.

In illustration of Albania's position in inter-state relations with Yugoslavia, the daily cites several examples of Yugoslav-Albanian cooperation.

The Belgrade-Tirana flight brings constant losses to the Yugoslav Air Transport (JAT) but it is maintained with subsidies.

Yugoslavia has dropped demands for any compensation for the 700 hectares of Yugoslav territory flooded by the storage lake built on the Drim River for the Albanian Fiereze hydroelectric power plant.

For transit transport across Yugoslavia Albania pays a quota of up to 500 truck loads. All other transit transport above this quota is free of charge for Albania. Yugoslav transporters themselves, however, make no transit across Albania. Albanian trucks are also permitted to bring into Yugoslavia a reserve gasoline tank filled in Albania. This is a privilege enjoyed by no other country.

Yugoslavia's policy of good neighbourly relations toward Albania did not change even at times of Albania's most severe attacks on Yugoslavia. This is a well-known fact noted also in a commentary carried by the Italian paper LA STAMPA on the occasion of Albanian Foreign Minister Nedin Hoxha's visit to Belgrade in July 1980.

"Yugoslavia has always taken strict care not to impair possibilities for building bridges. In the interest of such a policy, the Yugoslav leadership has often tacitly passed over accusations and direct insults Albania made on its account," LA STAMPA writes.

Yugoslavia has always had understanding for Albania's isolated position and its economic difficulties, POLITIKA writes in conclusion, and, within this context, quotes from the Italian foreign-policy weekly RELAZIONI INTERNACIONALI as writing that "only a non-aligned country as Yugoslavia is could grasp the full significance of Albania's position like this."

FEDERAL SERBIAN OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS IN KOSOVO

AU021350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0951 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Pristina, 2 Jun (TANJUG)--Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Krsta Avramovic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly, together with a group of members of the Federal Executive Council and the Serbian Executive Council, and representatives of the Economic Chambers of Yugoslavia and Serbia, the federal and the republican Institutes for Social Planning, who are on a 2-day visit to Kosovo, today held talks in Obilic with representatives of the electricity generation industry of Kosovo on plans for further developing the production of coal and electrical energy in the province.

In the talk with Ilijaz Kurtesi and members of the managing board of the electricity generation industry of Kosovo, the federal and republic officials showed particular interest in problems related to the construction of new power plants on the basis of association of labor and pooling of resources between the economies of the republics and provinces. Work on constructing the Kosovo-B thermoelectric power plant, whose first generating unit of 339 megawatts, as was said, should begin operating in the first half of next year, was also discussed in the talks.

During the morning, the group of officials of the Federal Executive Council and the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly also had talks in Pristina with representatives of the Trepca and the Feronikel collectives and with province's agricultural complex.

This afternoon, it is envisaged to hold final talks in the Executive Council of the Assembly of Kosovo on the current economic situation in the province and on the concept of basic directions and the dynamics of Kosovo's socioeconomic development in the current medium-term period.

KOSOVO PARTY MEETING ADJOURNED FOR LACK OF QUORUM

AU021146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1456 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Pristina, 1 Jun (TANJUG)--Despite the clear ideo-political orientations in the relations among nationalities, in the practical implementation of this policy in Kosovo--as has already been assessed at the highest party forums--there have been numerous and serious weaknesses. Proceeding precisely from this fact, the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists has with its recently adopted action program of activity in the struggle against the hostile and counterrevolutionary forces determined a whole number of tasks in this field to which--as this document states--exceptional attention must be paid. The provincial committee has obligated its presidium, commissions and other working bodies to immediately determine their own tasks resulting from the action program. The Commission for Relations among Nationalities should have performed this important task today. In addition to the president, however, only 5 of the total number of 20 members turned up at the scheduled time. Even after the usual 15-minute delay, the situation did not change and the session was postponed.

In other circumstances this trouble with a "quorum" would perhaps not attract attention because the custom of not turning up for certain meetings has for some time now been so unusual. However, now, when a broad activity is underway in the province on stabilizing the political situation and when a great level of responsibility is expected of communists and of members of the organs of the League of Communists in particular, it is, to say the least, incomprehensible that fewer than a third of members respond to the invitation to attend a session of a commission of the provincial committee presidium. Perhaps some of the members really were prevented from attending the session, but it is difficult to assume that this applies to all 15 members who were absent.

On this occasion, it appears, it is necessary to recall the position contained in the earlier mentioned action program which points to the importance of a critical assessment of the work of all organs of the League of Communists and which stresses the need to get rid more energetically of those members who vacillate or who do not express readiness to resolutely include themselves in the activity.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY TO DISCUSS SECURITY, RESIGNATIONS

LD021756 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1546 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Pristina, 2 Jun (TANJUG)--A joint session of all chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo will be held tomorrow. Delegates will discuss a report on the security situation in the province and on measures which have been and are being taken to stabilize the situation in Kosovo. Also on the agenda is the assembly's consideration of the resignations submitted by a number of members of the Executive Council and leading officials of the provincial organs of administration. As is already known, Pajazit Nusi, former vice president of the Executive Council, and Dr Imer Jaka, provincial secretary for education, science and culture, have announced they will resign from the Executive Council. The Executive Council has already accepted Pajazit Nusi's resignation from the office of vice president.

ADDITIONS TO KOSOVO ACTION PROGRAM TEXT

AU021712 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 30 May on page 3 carries a TANJUG report on the final text of the action program of the activity of the League of Communists of Kosovo in the struggle against the hostile and counterrevolutionary forces and for the stabilization of the political situation in the province. Comparison of the BORBA version with the TANJUG version published on pages I 10 and I 11 of the 29 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT under the headline "Final Text of Kosovo Action Program Approved" shows the two to be identical except for the following additional passage which follows the last paragraph of this item and page I 11:

"The document of the provincial committee notes that the intentional and organized propaganda-subversive activity from Albania is one of the sources of inciting counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo. For this reason it was established that it is necessary that all factors in the province which had contacts and cooperation in the field of education, science, culture, tourism and sports with the corresponding institutions in Albania should very critically reexamine those relations in general and take the necessary measures. All relations between the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will take place within the framework of established international relations between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Albania.

"The action program set forth in detail the tasks to consistently implement a policy of the most rapid possible development and economic stabilization of Kosovo, while further in the document the directions of the ideopolitical activity in the field of education and upbringing is pointed out. In this chapter a critical analysis of the past intensive development of vocational education and training in the province and on critical assessment of the existing structure of university faculties and higher schools is insisted upon. The shortcoming and weaknesses in the cadre policy in education, particularly at the university and secondary schools, will also be comprehensively examined. The ideological foundations of textbooks and other literature will be analyzed. In doing so, those contents which have caused nationalistic and irredentist awareness will be noted in particular and will be removed from the textbooks.

"The communists in the pertinent organs and institutions are asked to have an extremely critical attitude in evaluating the contents of literature imported from Albania. This request also implies a removal of textbooks from Albania that were used as basic or auxiliary literature. The action program also stresses the need for a critical analysis of past trends in the development of science in the province and taking measures to direct scientific activities toward the essential tasks of Kosovo's development. Insufficient account was taken in culture and cultural creative work in Kosovo about implementing the class criteria and the LCY policy. Proceeding from this, the provincial committee has obligated the communists working in the field of culture to critically assess the programs of cultural institutions and organizations so as to remove from them all those contents that encourage national romanticism, glorify the cultural inheritance and strive to revive national narrowmindedness, exclusiveness and nationalism.

"The action program also sets forth the tasks of communists in the public information media, who are also expected to critically assess their programmatic concept and editorial policy in their editorial offices. In conclusion, this document, whose full text amounts to 30 pages, enumerates the tasks in further strengthening the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the province. The provincial committee obligated its presidium and the communal and basic organizations of the League of Communists to immediately tackle the job of determining their specific tasks resulting from the action program of the activity of League of Communists of Kosovo in the struggle against hostile and counterrevolutionary forces and to stabilize the political situation in the province."

DEVA, HODZA ADDRESS TREPCA COMBINE MEETING

AU021621 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 31 May 81

[Summary from poor reception] The development of the Trepca mining and metallurgical combine and the political situation in the combine and in the Kosovska Mitrovica municipality were discussed at a meeting held at the Trepca combine today. "Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Veli Deva, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists, attended the meeting.

"Reza Delimirovic, vice president of the Management Committee of the Trepca combine, spoke on the combine's current production problems and its medium-term development plan, as well as on the socioeconomic relations in the combine. He said that production is stagnating in a majority of the combine's basic organizations of associated labor. According to him, this state of affairs has been caused by an increase in personal income spending in the combine that is not in accord with the realization of production plans and by the fact that many organizations of associated labor have failed to link their effectiveness to work results.

"(Nezip Sotci), secretary of the Kosovska Mitrovica Municipal Committee of the League of Communists, spoke on the political situation in Kosovska Mitrovica municipality. He emphasized that here the hostile demonstrations have failed to shake intranational relations and the community, despite the fact that in some communities the process of ideological differentiation has not been carried out as it should have been and that the current enemy activities continue to be manifested through slogans and misinformation, something that is influencing a deterioration of the political situation.

"Participating in the discussion, Veli Deva, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists, said that recently the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo adopted an action program for activities in the struggle against hostile and counterrevolutionary forces and to stabilize the political situation in the province.

This document provides an action orientation for all communists and all subjective forces in the entire province. Regarding the present political situation in Kosovo, Veli Deva said, we have noted that despite the development difficulties that the Trepca combine is encountering, the Trepca combine's workers class as a whole has supported the measures aimed at preventing any further activities of the enemies. We have concluded that during the time of disorders the workers class represented the most stable element and that its reaction was the quickest. It acted in this way because the enemies were directly oriented against the interests of the workers class. We know that by using the slogans about an alleged exploitation of the Trepca combine the enemy, that is, Albanian nationalism, tried to win over the Trepca workers class. But it failed to achieve its goal because Trepca has a workers class that knows all of its problems better than anyone else and is trying to solve its problems, thereby struggling for a better tomorrow and a happier future.

"We have determined our main tasks by our action program. These tasks concern both political and economic stabilization, Veli Deva pointed out. In our action program we have devoted special attention to economic stabilization, because in that sphere we face rather considerable problems and we are obliged to solve them as soon as possible. For instance, sometimes we determine the tasks of our members, but we behave differently toward engaging in fulfilling the tasks. If such occurrances happened only once, it would not be of any great importance, but, unfortunately, occurrences of this kind have been recurring in some communities from year to year, Veli Deva stressed.

"Veli Deva further said that we in Kosovo are developing rapidly, that our investment problems are great, but that we are also lagging in fulfilling responsible tasks. Time is overtaking us because we are lagging in working out our plans and programs and in realizing our investments, he stressed, and then when the projects are commissioned, problems appear in utilizing production facilities. This is how problems are caused. Trepca's role is great in this complex of solving problems. When I checked some tables on the fulfillment of plans, I failed to find a single organization of associated labor that completely fulfilled its production plan. We must know that there is no solution for stabilization other than increased labor productivity. If some organizations of associated labor achieve the goals of stabilization as a result of favorable market conditions and prices and not as a result of their productivity, then such stabilization will be of short duration. It is not difficult to explain away the failures to fulfill plans and it is possible to find many reasons, but it is our task, Veli Deva emphasized, to find the right ways to increase productivity.

"Complete unity at all levels and in all communities is needed to improve the political situation. We must achieve the same level of our unity in relation to the need to find ways to increase productivity, the president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo said. Veli Deva then cited specific examples in Trepca, that is, the examples of the community in which production capacities are not fully utilized. He urged that all productive forces both in Trepca and in the entire province must become even more engaged in efforts to increase production and labor productivity because, as he said, we in Trepca and we in Kosovo have no greater task than the policy and goals of stabilization. I must say, Veli Deva pointed out, that it is our task to be as critical and self-critical as possible toward negative phenomena."

We cannot improve the situation if we merely lift the cover off some of the shortcomings. "We must carry out a general cleaning operation, which means that we must come to grips with all problems.

"This is my appeal, Veli Deva emphasized." The activity of the Trepca combine's subjective forces against all forms of nationalism is known to me but we must act in the same way in our efforts to increase production. "If the Trepca combine advances more quickly in the struggle to improve productivity, increase production and eliminate shortcomings, then others in Kosovo will follow its lead." I advocate full utilization of production capacities Veli Deva said. Concluding his speech, he expressed "his conviction that the Trepca communists would achieve satisfactory results if they seriously approach their tasks."

Participating in the discussion, Fadilj Hodza spoke on the political situation in Kosovo. He recalled that the recent hostile activities in Kosovo were in fact "an attack on the brotherhood and unity of all our peoples and nationalities and an attack on the fruits of our revolution." Albanian nationalism in Kosovo "was fanned by the propaganda of Enver Hoxha's Albania," Hodza said. Advocating intensified activities of all socialist forces for economic and political stabilization, "Fadilj Hodza said that some people in Kosovo behaved as if nothing had happened in the province. It must be known that a danger threatens us. We have here an extraordinary situation" and yet some people do not care at all about that. "Our main task is to stop nationalism and chauvinism, Fadilj Hodza emphasized. Then we will be able to achieve even greater results in the economic sphere." We need stronger and more active trade unions that will be constantly present at the grassroots of the workers class. "We discuss a great deal but work little," he said.

"Speaking about the action program of Kosovo communists, Fadilj Hodza said that the program is the most specific document of our tasks. We must now carry out what we have not succeeded in achieving in action but what we had on paper. We must increase responsibility and especially the responsibility of the leading cadres. The level of their responsibility must be higher. It is now that Comrade Tito's message 'from words to action' must find its full expression, or never. We must tackle the fulfillment of the set tasks with new forms and methods and with revolutionary determination. We will not achieve our goals with good meetings and good reports but only with good actions.

"Fadilj Hodza then agreed with the fact that the Trepca combine is a giant which has strong cadres and he pointed out that, if the engagement of these cadres were further improved, even greater results could be achieved not only in eliminating economic and financial problems, but also in eliminating problems in the sphere of political stabilization in all of Kosovo. I am deeply convinced that we will win this battle also, but we must always stay mobilized for action, Fadilj Hodza concluded his speech during the discussion at the meeting."

PRISTINA UNIVERSITY DISCUSSION VIEWS CAUSES OF EVENTS

LD022122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1552 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Pristina, 2 Jun (TANJUG)--The Kosovo League of Communists, as well as the LCY as a whole, has still not succeeded in developing a work method which will permit every issue and every social problem to be discussed from its ideological standpoint. Preoccupied above all with economic problems, the League of Communists neglected trends in culture, science and education, as if the system of socialist self-management in itself ensures cultural contents which suit the essence of our revolution.

Ideological issues in the so-called social superstructure were most frequently the object of involvement by the League of Communists at times when things were not going as they should have, when problems came to the surface with all their force. This is best illustrated by the recent events in Kosovo. Briefly, this was the essence of today's discussion at the Pristina University rector's office, which was held in the context of preparations for the LCY Central Committee session which will be devoted to ideological trends in the League of Communists and the LCY's social tasks.

A working group of the LCY Central Committee also took part in the work of the gathering, as well as scientific and cultural workers in the province.

In her introductory remarks, Rabija Bakrami, member of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium, emphasized the enormous results which Kosovo has achieved in education, science and culture, recalling that today one in three inhabitants of the province is pupil or student.

Such a stormy development naturally has also brought with it certain weaknesses and problems but, she emphasized, we must say that the League of Communists was also insufficiently resolute and persistent in efforts aimed at the self-management transformation of education. Because of this, today we have a whole series of problems, unqualified teaching cadres, unsuitable text books, lack of coordination between high school institutions and the needs of the economy and so forth.

The fact that a number of young people at school and university took part in the demonstrations demands that we reply to the question of who is educating our young people and how they are doing it. It has been shown, Bajarmi said, that we lived in the illusion that it was sufficient for someone to be born, brought up and educated in socialism and so for the basic values of this revolution to become a method of thinking and behavior.

Recalling that the situation in Kosovo remains very complex, Agim Zatrici emphasized that the most difficult work still lies ahead. It is a fact that some young people are burdened with nationalism and it is our job to work hard and patiently to eradicate this consciousness. In the past we have been involved in ideo-political work, but more with its institutional force, the organization of schools, lectures and courses, rather than with that essential issue, the training of communists and working people for everyday practical activity.

In the judgement of Agim Zatricic, the work of the League of Communists basic organization failed in particular. As a result of insufficient contact between the League of Communists forum and the membership, it even happened that the proper lessons of the events at the university before the demonstrations of 11 March were not learned. Zatrici said that several months before the demonstrations students exerted organized and collective pressures at the medical and economic faculties in order to bring about more favorable conditions for studying, but this was done by by-passing self-management organs, by means of negotiations.

Neither the Pristina League of Communists Municipal Committee nor the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, either then or now, analyzed what these phenomena meant. Or, here is a second example: On the occasion of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Prizren League, in the ranks of the "academies from Albania" ideas about a "greater Albania" were disseminated, but proper assessments of this were not made, Agim Zatrici emphasized.

Speaking about insufficient vigilance and lack of organization in relation to Albanian propaganda, which is directly supported and encouraged by hostile and counterrevolutionary forces, Zatrici noted that we are wasting our strength clearing slogans from streets, while at the same time Tirana television serves up those same slogans and pamphlets every day into every home.

There was also much discussion about the information media. It was judged that today there is a real hunger in Yugoslavia for news from Kosovo, which is understandable. There can also be excesses in this aspiration, but, it was said, we cannot dispute anyone's right to be concerned. Yugoslavia today is concerned, and rightly so, for we do not have six [republic] plus two [province] revolutions, but one indivisible Yugoslav revolution.

PRISTINA UNIVERSITY EXAMS FORUM FOR DISCUSSION

LD021112 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0920 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Pristina, 2 Jun (TANJUG)--The June examination period has begun at all faculties of the Pristina University, the Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The examination term, which will last longer than a month, will be an opportunity to organize talks with students on the Albanian nationalists and irredentists found a suitable ground for their hostile activity. [sentence as received]

Not all the young people could be blamed for nationalistic disorders, it was said at a recent session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo. Not all of them are nationalists, nor do they [words indistinct] what took place in Kosovo.

A re-examination of all the curriculums at the Pristina University is underway.

KOSOVO SECRETARIAT REPORTS ARRESTS FOR STATUE THEFT

LD311620 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Pristina, 31 May (TANJUG)--According to a statement of the Provincial Internal Affairs Secretariat of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the persons who in the night of 26-27 November last year stole the bust of people's hero Petar Prlja from the courtyard of the primary school in the village of Rznic in Decani municipality, which is named after him, were discovered the day before yesterday. The same day, that is 29 May, the undamaged bust was found where it had been buried in a forest at a spot where the three villages of Donja Ratima, Rakoc and Glodjana meet.

The perpetrators of this hostile act were Bajram Nehmetaj, born 1954, from the village of Glodjane in Decani municipality, Isa Hasanaj, from the village of Rakoc in Djakovica municipality, and Sacir Cerimaj, born 1953, also from Glodjane in Decani municipality. All three are farmers.

Bajram Nehmetaj took part in the organized hostile activity and was involved in writing enemy slogans and circulating enemy leaflets on the territory of Decani municipality. Therefore, the statement says, he has been in custody since May this year.

The aforementioned three persons are in custody pending investigations which are continuing into their entire enemy activity and collusion with other enemy elements, according to the statement of the Provincial Internal Affairs Secretariat of Kosovo, which was issued to journalists today by the provincial information secretariat.

KOSOVO'S VLASI SPEAKS TO SARAJEVO ARMY PERSONNEL

AU311845 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 May 81 p 4

[Text] Yesterday Azem Vlasi, member of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo and the Kosovo Provincial SAWP Conference, visited the Sarajevo military garrison. He spoke to members of the Yugoslav People's Army on the current political situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Vlasi especially emphasized the actions of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces in the struggle to implement the adopted views and tasks in permanently eliminating the consequences of the recent hostile activities from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

TITOGRAD COURT SENTENCES MAN FOR 'ENEMY PROPAGANDA'

LD021400 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1339 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Titograd, 2 Jun (TANJUG)--The three-man bench of the District Court in Titograd, presided over by Judge Bozidar Barovic, today sentenced Camil Suljaj (aged 27 years), a seasonal worker from Djakovica, to 3 years and 6 months in prison for enemy propaganda.

According to eyewitness statements, on the basis of which the court passed the sentence, on 5 April this year in the village of Vuksan Lekici, not far from Titograd, in the presence of several inhabitants of Albanian nationality, Camil Suljaj said that "the Albanians in Kosovo have no rights because they have been usurped by the Serbs" and that "the Albanians could not fight the Serbs with forks and spades. They need weapons."

Defendant Camil Suljaj is being held in custody until the sentence becomes legally valid.

SWEDISH CORRESPONDENT CALLS KOSOVO 'BESIEGED AREA'

LD301744 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1630 GMT 30 May 81

[Excerpts] In the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo calm has not yet been restored after the violent events there in March and April. The population there, mostly Albanians, is being watched by large numbers of police and troops from the whole of Yugoslavia. There is a state of emergency, and the area is closed to foreigners. Journalists with special permission are allowed in, but under strict surveillance. Our correspondent, (Titti Nylander), spent 24 hours visiting the troublespot of Kosovo.

[Begin (Nylander) recording] The enemy is still at work. This has been stated by the chairman of the Communist Party in Pristina.

Kosovo is a besieged area. The security forces have thrown an iron ring around the restless province, and militiamen and troops have been sent in from the rest of Yugoslavia to watch the rebellious Albanian population. At Belgrade airport the police permit granted in exceptional cases for entry to Kosovo is closely scrutinized. The procedure is repeated at one of the innumerable roadblocks on the way to Pristina where we are watched for 24 hours by our friendly hosts, who are present everywhere. There is not question of wandering around alone in Kosovo today.

Why is Kosovo still closed to foreigners? We asked the Communist Party chairman in Pristina this question. He replied that it is for the sake of their own security in the event that the militia intervenes.

Intervene against what? The answer was evasive; he talked about the situation still being complex and the enemy still being at work.

Who is the enemy? We are told that it is the nationalist groups who are being stirred up by Albanians in exile and by the neighboring country of Albania itself, with which Yugoslavia is now engaged in a bitter war of words.

On the surface everything is calm in the towns we have been allowed to visit. How could it be anything else when the militia is patrolling every corner, when all assemblies are banned, cinemas closed and all sports events canceled? But what is happening in the villages and in the mountains? The people we approach look at us meaningfully when we ask about the demands for an Albanian republic. For the time being it seems that only police measures can suppress the nationalistic revolt.

We visited an old convent. [Words indistinct] The Serbs today are a minority among the majority of the Muslim Albanians. But once Kosovo was the heart of medieval Kosovo.

Now the Albanians are vandalizing the cemeteries of the Serbs, and our arrival at the convent aroused great nervousness both among the nuns and their military guards. The national antagonisms, which are the nightmare of the Yugoslav leaders, are today a threatening reality in Kosovo. [end recording]

PUBLISHING HOUSE FIRES EDITORS OVER 'HOSTILE' BOOK

LD011852 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1809 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Jun (TANJUG)--The disciplinary commission of the Izdavacka Delatnost basic organization of associated labor of the Prosveta publishing work organization has completed the procedure of establishing the working responsibility of individual workers of this basic organization of associated labor who had taken part in publishing a book of hostile content called "Woolly Times" [Vunena Vremena] by Gojko Djogo. The commission pronounced a suspended disciplinary measure on Branislav Petrovic--an end to his employment--having noted that he failed to carry out the necessary procedure and thus made the work and management of the basic organization of associated labor difficult; furthermore, that he exceeded his powers and caused considerable material damage. The implementation of the measure has been suspended for 12 months, and if in that period he does not commit a new, more serious, violation of his work obligation, the measure mentioned above will be considered as not having been pronounced.

Branislav Petrovic was the editor of the series in which "Woolly Times" was published. By the recent decision of the workers' council of the Izdavacka Delatnost basic organization of associated labor, he had been transferred to the less responsible post of subeditor.

The same commission also relieved the following of their responsibilities because of the violation of work obligation: Petar Dzazdic, chief and responsible editor; editors Svetlana Velmar-Jankovic and Milan Komnenica; technical editor Mioljub Popovic, linguistic and literary adviser Zivka Nikolic; and proofreaders Branka Jejinic and Nada Tomicevic.

More Severe Measures

LD022325 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1854 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jun (TANJUG)--At the meeting of the League of Communists basic organization of the Prosveta publishing work organization of the Izdavacka Delatnost basic organization of associated labor, the decisions about the responsibility for publishing Gojko Djogo's book "Woolly Times" ["Vunena Vremena"] have been reexamined, and the ideopolitical measures decided upon at the previous meeting of the League of Communists organization were judged to be too mild for phenomena of extreme irresponsibility and lack of organization.

The League of Communists basic organization decided on new ideopolitical measures for communists responsible for presenting books with hostile contents: Final warnings were given to editor Milan Momnenic; chief editor Petar Dzadzic; Jordan Zivkovic, director of the Izdavacka Delatnost basic organization of associated labor; reader Zivka Nikolic and proofreaders Nada Tomicevic and Branka Jejinic. Warnings were received by technical editor Mioljub Popovic and deputy chief editor Vuk Krnjevic, and the director of the Prosveta publishing work organization, Bozidar Perkovic, was criticized publicly. The League of Communists basic organization also called on the workers' council of the organization of associated labor and the disciplinary commission to reexamine the standpoints and decisions in connection with the work responsibility for releasing hostile books and it accepted the resignation of Mioljub Popovic, technical editor of the book and secretary of the League of Communists basic organization.

ANTISTATE ACTIVITIES TRIAL BEGINS IN ZAGREB

LD021544 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Zagreb, 2 Jun (TANJUG)--The trial of Vlado Gotavac began today before the grand bench of the district court in Zagreb, presided over by Igor Baranovic. The indictment against him is that with assistance from abroad he maliciously and untruthfully depicted the sociopolitical conditions in our country and that with his propaganda he gave rise to national hatred and discord among the nations and nationalities living in the SFRY. The indictment goes on to say that in so doing Gotovac committed a criminal offence against the foundations of the socialist self-management social system and security of the SFRY, doing so with enemy propaganda and by fomenting national hatred and disorder.

Concerning the defendant, the indictment says that with the intention of creating the impression among the public, both abroad and in our country, that the position of the Croatian people in the SFRY is not equal with that of other nations and nationalities; that it is in a situation of political, social and cultural subjugation; that the social system of democratic self-management socialism in our country does not allow free fulfillment of the constitutional rights of citizens; and that there are no basic civil rights and freedoms in Yugoslavia. In the period between 1977-80 in his interviews with foreign journalists which were published in foreign public information media and in Ustasha and pro-Ustasha emigre papers, Gotavac falsely depicted the position of the Croatian people and the fulfillment of democratic rights of SFRY citizens.

The indictment goes on to quote parts of Vlado Gotavac's interviews with Swedish television, broadcast in the program "Croatians--Terrorists or Fighters for Freedom"; with IL TEMPO and with the France Internationale radio station.

The deputy district public prosecutor then mentioned that the activity of the defendant was an integral part of the campaign by world reactionary forces and also by those forces which would like to drag the nonaligned SFRY into their bloc aimed at destabilizing the unity of the SFRY nations and nationalities and then to encourage in it all those destructive tendencies so as to create conditions for the overthrow of the democratic self-management socialist system in the SFRY and for the reestablishment of the capitalist system or the bureaucratic, state, and non-self-management system.

Individuals who act in the way the defendant did are only a mouthpiece of those world reactionary forces and they in fact represent one of their branches in our country.

In conclusion the deputy public prosecutor said that the activity of the defendant brought together all the features of the criminal offences of enemy propaganda, national hatred, discord and intolerance, that he untruthfully depicted sociopolitical conditions in our country and that he did it maliciously because his activity was directed toward causing damage to political and other social interests of our country.

In his verbal defense, which lasted several hours, defendant Gotavac set out in detail his views and his own assessment of the charges contained in the indictment. Among other things he claimed that certain quotations incriminating him had been taken out of context and in so doing acquired a different meaning, and that several claims in the indictment were not correct. For instance, he mentioned that the IL TEMPO journalist had not accurately translated their conversation, which lasted many hours, and that in his interviews with Swedish television and French radio he had spoken mainly of historic subjects, or about his own position as an unemployed author, who is without a passport and who did not have an opportunity to publish his texts.

The trial continues with the presentation of evidence.

SLOVENE PARTY PRESIDIUM VIEWS MARXIST CENTER'S WORK

AU021124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1433 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 1 Jun (TANJUG)--At today's session of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia--Frac Setinc presided--it was noted that there was no need to change the nature and concept of the Marxist Center attached to the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia that were determined 7 years ago when this center began its work.

In the discussion, in which Dr Boris Majer, Franc Sali, Roman Albrecht, Sergej Kraigher and Franc Setinc participated, it was stressed that the Marxist Center attached to the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia should to a greater extent become a place for an organized gathering and association of all progressive scientific research potentials which will through an open democratic discussion discuss and illuminate all key problems for whose solution the League of Communists and all other organized socialist forces are working. The participants in the discussion also advocated a more direct inclusion of the Marxist Center, primarily of its sections, in examining current problems that are being discussed in the League of Communists and its organs and in the society in general. It is necessary to ensure a programmatic and action cooperation in forming and implementing the policy of the League of Communists in the individual fields and a mutually creative permeation of work between the Marxist Center and the Central Committee and its organs.

In connection with the current questions of further developing the Marxist Center, the full topicality of the warning voiced in 1972 by Edvard Kardelj, who said that it was very important for the Marxist Center to be placed from its very beginning in a position in which it would proceed in its work from the specific policy and ideology of the League of Communists and that it should be directly linked with the League of Communists and have full influence over its work, was stressed in the discussion.

At the session it was noted that the Marxist Center attached to the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia had consistently adhered in its past work to Kardelj's recommendations and warnings and that it has made a significant contribution to the assertion of Marxist theoretical thought and to linking Marxist theory with our social practice.

MEDIA CITE REPORTS ON INCREASING TENSION IN POLAND

TASS Criticism of PZPR

LD022039 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1920 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun (TANJUG)--The Soviet news agency TASS today openly criticised the Polish party and state leadership for not taking adequate actions against the counter-revolution in the country. The TASS report from Warsaw, carried by PRAVDA, invokes discussions in party organizations, held within preparations for the special Polish United Workers Party (PUWP) congress. TASS reports open criticism of the Polish party leadership at meetings of party organizations in Poland.

The Soviet news agency chiefly invokes the statement of S. Owczarz, assistant lecturer at the Slonsk Science Institute, at a pre-congress meeting in the Katowice Voividship. Owczarz, TASS reports, maintains that the Polish party leadership has not given an answer to the question of who implemented the wrong policy in the past and whom did the policy suit.

Owczarz also maintains, as cited by TASS, that the theses for the special PUWP congress do not have a class approach. According to him, the document explains the crisis in the country by "political causes" which, Owczarz claims, runs contrary to the "Marxist Leninist teaching"

The latest party plenum guidelines are criticized for saying nothing about "private property, which corrupts the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia", being the primary cause of the emergence of anti-socialist forces in Poland, of revisionism and opportunism in the party.

Invoking Owczarz, TASS states that "a counterrevolutionary process is underway in the country" and that "corresponding methods must be used against it."

TASS cites Owczarz as saying that "there has occured a split in the PUWP" and "factionalist groupings emerged." "The party has no moral or political right" to reduce its role to "serving the working class" but it must, instead, "develop and direct the consciousness of the working class", it is stressed.

Owczarz, whom TASS cites, maintains that private property "operated unpunished and developed over all these years" and that Poland "must apply the universal methods of socialist development" instead of "introducing its own Polish socialism".

The Polish party must openly face the subversive activity of counter-revolutionary forces, TASS cites Owczarz. The Soviet news agency notes that the party organization in Katowice has adopted a special resolution which assesses that "state organs do not pursue a decisive and consistent struggle against the opponents of socialism".

'Final, Decisive' Stage

LD022136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jun (TANJUG)--The final and decisive, as it seems, stage of political confrontation within the Polish United Workers' Party has begun in anticipation of the special party congress. At the same time, election conferences of voivodship party organizations have started being held. The voivodship party organizations are scheduled to hold their election conferences by the end of the month. The final stage of political confrontation within the Polish party was characterized by two features.

Firstly, the PUWP, dissatisfied with the preparations for the congress conducted from the "top", activated itself at the base. The so-called "horizontal structures" spontaneously emerged in the party. Party organizations, especially those of major industrial enterprises, simply began directly cooperating between themselves in preparation for the congress.

However, this was characterized at the "top", although with great caution and implicitly, as an organization aspiring to become a parallel party structure, that is, aspiring to become a separate party authority. Abroad, however, the aspiration was explicitly termed revisionism.

Secondly, there emerged the resolutions of the well-known "Katowice forum". (Katowice is the capital of the Polish Slonsk Province and the country's mining centre). The "Katowice forum" has charged the party with "rightist opportunism" and "bourgeois liberalism". It has charged the PUWP leadership with vacillation and has demanded of the party a "clean Marxist-Leninist line".

The Katowice resolutions have been condemned by the majority of party organizations in the country. However, the Soviet news agency TASS, whose report was carried by the Polish press today, insists that, with the resolutions, the "Katowice forum" has raised the problems which the Polish party, as a whole, faces. According to TASS the problems involve the subversive activites of counter-revolutionary forces within the PUWP and the "question of PUWP's internationalist responsibility".

The Polish press has, however, reported also the stands of the PUWP organizations which characterize the Katowice resolutions as a product of conservative forces within the PUWP, forces which want to halt the process of socialist reconstruction.

'Incidents Against Soviet Soldiers'

AU031153 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] The SED party organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND and other German newspapers today carry a lengthy ADN report from Warsaw stating that there have been incidents against Soviet soldiers.

It is stressed that anarchy and chaos are prevailing and the Polish Government and the information media are reproached for enabling the Solidarity trade union to appear on radio and television.

The counterrevolutionary forces in Poland are operating increasingly more aggressively and are constantly increasing their plotting in all fields of social life, the ADN report says. It is added that foreign counterrevolutionary forces are working on weakening Poland's alliance with other countries of the socialist community and that social democratic groups are being formed in Poland as an overt legal opposition.

The report gives great publicity to the Katowice declaration and says that the entire party is increasingly more succumbing to alien ideological influences.

BULGARIAN SPEAKER CLAIMS MACEDONIAN HEROES AT RALLY

LD022216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1702 GMT 2 Jun 81

["Greater Bulgaria Claims""--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Sofia, 2 Jun (TANJUG)--Another event in Bulgaria has been used as an occasion for claiming revolutionary events and figures that do not belong to the Bulgarian people's history.

The occasion was a public rally held in Sofia's main 19 September Square yesterday evening to mark June 2, which is celebrated here as the day of heroism and revolutionary traditions of Bulgaria.

Addressing the rally in the presence of prominent Bulgarian political and state functionaries, the chief of the Bulgarian Army's Main Political Administration, Col Gen Kiril Koshev evoked memories of the Bulgarian revolutionaries who had died in battles for the country's liberation. Together with the names of Botev, Rakovsky, Levski and other Bulgarian patriots, Gen Koshev mentioned those of the great figures of Macedonian national history Gotse Delchev, Jane Sandanski, Dimitar and Konstantin Miladinov. Among the greatest revolutionary events in Bulgarian national history he listed the brightest periods from the Macedonian people's struggle, the Ilinden rising and the Krushevo Republic.

FOREIGN SECRETARY VRHOVEC CONCLUDES VISIT TO PRC

Departure for Home

LD021816 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jun (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left Beijing for Belgrade today after a 4-day official friendly visit to the PRC. At Beijing airport he was seen off by Wang Youping, vice minister of foreign affairs, and Mirko Ostojic, Yugoslav ambassador.

Talks With Huang Hua

LD021418 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1332 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jun (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec today called on Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua who was not able to take part in the Yugoslav-Chinese talks because of ill health. Vrhovec ends his visit to China this evening.

In the ensuing talk, Vrhovec and Huang agreed that mutual contacts contribute to better understanding of the political and economic situation in the world and to more successful cooperation between the two countries.

Vrhovec and Huang also discussed the "North-South" meeting scheduled for next October in Mexico. Vrhovec expressed the hope that the meeting would be conducive to an early launching of global negotiations under UN auspices on a new international economic order. Huang Hua accepted an invitation to visit Yugoslavia.

FOREIGN SECRETARY VRHOVEC PAYS VISIT TO PRC

Ji Pengfei, Vrhovec Toasts

LD292328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1528 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Beijing 29 May (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived on an official friendly visit to the PRC this afternoon. Immediately on his arrival the federal secretary met with Ji Pengfei, vice premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee. After a short talk Ji Pengfei organized a formal dinner in honor of the federal secretary which was conducted in a cordial and comradely atmosphere. On this occasion the host and guest exchanged toasts.

Ji Pengfei's toast:

Greeting Josip Vrhovec, Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pengfei said that heroic, self-management, nonaligned and socialist Yugoslavia and its nations and nationalities are traveling Tito's path and are ready to celebrate with fresh achievements the 40th anniversary of the anti-fascist uprising of the Yugoslav peoples, the 30th anniversary of the founding of socialist self-management and the 20th anniversary of the Belgrade Conference of Heads of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries. All these significant anniversaries mark out the glorious path along which Yugoslavia has passed and the great successes which it has achieved.

In the last year, under the leadership of the LCY, the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia have been continuing Tito's work and have been making enormous efforts aimed at the development of the socialist self-management system, the intensive perfection of collective leadership, the maintenance of national unity, the realization of economic stabilization and the strengthening of all-people's defense. They have also achieved encouraging results. We are sincerely pleased at your success. The Chinese people believe that the brave and ingenious Yugoslavs will overcome all difficulties on the continued path of socialist construction and constantly achieve new successes, Ji Pengfei emphasized.

In the last year, as in the past, Yugoslavia has carried out a nonaligned foreign policy and has fought for the maintenance of its country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as fighting against imperialism, hegemonism and all kinds of domination. We note with satisfaction, Ji Pengfei went on, that in New Delhi, during the Conference of Nonaligned Countries' Foreign Ministers, Yugoslavia, together with a wide circle of nonaligned countries, held to principles, fought for justice, strongly censured foreign armed aggression and demanded the withdrawal of all foreign armed troops. This is a significant victory for the Nonaligned Movement. Yugoslavia's just positions have gained her recognition and support from all people throughout the world who love peace and freedom. We are firmly convinced that the Nonaligned Movement, with the joint efforts of Yugoslavia and a wide circle of nonaligned countries, will continue in the direction which has been determined and will make a new contribution to maintaining the independence and sovereignty of all countries in their opposition to aggression, enslavement and oppression, and to the defense of peace in the world.

In the words of Ji Pengfei, the current international situation is unstable, changeable, tense and disturbed, and he blamed the "ambitious hegemonists" for this. He recalled that the United Nations has adopted resolutions on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea, but, as he said, "as a result of hindrances and subversive activity by the hegemonists," both these countries are still under foreign military occupation. Peoples of all countries must strengthen the struggle against hegemonistic aggression and expansion in order to preserve peace in the world.

China and Yugoslavia have a similar past and are today confronted with joint tasks in maintaining peace in the world, as well as in building up their countries. In the last few years, relations of friendly (?cooperation) between our two parties and countries have been developing in a stable and comprehensive way. These relations are firmly based on principles of complete equality and they suit the joint desires and interests of our two peoples. Meetings and mutual visits between the leaders of our two countries have made a great contribution to the development of friendly relations between our two parties and countries. In November last year, Comrade Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, visited China, and this promoted Chinese-Yugoslav relations once again. This is a reflection of the relations of friendly cooperation between our two countries. I am deeply convinced that this first visit by Comrade Josip Vrhovec to China will provide another valuable contribution to the continued development of our relations, Ji Pengfei emphasized in closing.

Replying to his hosts' toast, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, expressed his thanks for the warm welcome and friendly words (?directed towards) Yugoslavia and its peoples.

Vrhovec's toast:

I am very happy, Vrhovec said, that I have been given the opportunity to visit your beautiful and great country for the first time. Your country evokes sincere respect with its long and rich history, its wealth of civilization and culture, and its own authentic revolution. I am particularly pleased that this visit permits me to become acquainted with the successes which the Chinese people are achieving in their struggle for socialism and well-being.

The Yugoslav nations and nationalities have also carried out their own revolution and national liberation with their own forces and have realized visible results in socialist construction. We have been very lucky to have been led by President Tito on this path for almost four decades, and lucky that he lived and worked with us. His testament has been left to us as a lasting guiding idea, and that is the struggle for peace and security in the world and for the right of all nations and people to be independent and live in freedom in order to be able to devote themselves to their own progress. With this aim in mind, we are ready to build good and friendly relations with all countries on the basis of equality. In a word, our contribution to such a world is expressed in our active nonaligned policy, Vrhovec emphasized.

President Tito's visit to your country marked a new and important stage in the history of our relations. Basing their development on principles of sovereignty and full equality, mutual respect and noninterference, we realized tangible results in all spheres. Above all, we strengthened the friendship between the peoples of our two countries, as well as mutual respect for the conditions in which our working people wage the battle for the construction of socialism in their own country.

We are particularly pleased about this, not only because it is a question of peoples who have passed through a similar path of socialist revolution and the heroic struggle for freedom, but also because we believe that such a characteristic in our relations is a significant contribution to strengthening the spirit of international cooperation and trust. In the difficult international circumstances in which we live today, this is of primary importance.

Vrhovec went on to say that the world is full of many dangers. There are few places in the globe in which people do not fear the uncertain tomorrow. The use of force, pressure and interference are being imposed as standards of international behavior. The arms race continues in an atmosphere of general distrust, while at the same time the gap between the developed world and the developing countries is deepening seriously.

We are deeply concerned at the continued deepening of the crises in southern Africa, in Southeast and southwest Asia, in the Middle East, and elsewhere--crises which are loaded with dangers to peace and stability in the world.

Experience shows us that force does not solve international problems. On the contrary, it makes them even more complex and dangerous. Every one of these examples is proof of this unpleasant truth.

Of course, we are all advocates of the peaceful resolution of these crises, by means of negotiations. But the method of solution, as well as the solutions themselves, must on the one hand emphasize the impermissiblity of the use of force, and on the other hand, affirm fully the inalienable right of peoples to live independently and decide on their own lives.

After all, these are the basic principles of the UN Charter which, in accordance with the development of the post-war world, were worked out very specifically and adopted as its own original principles by the policy of nonalignment. Therefore, it is not by chance that the demands of the United Nations, contained in resolutions relating to these crises, were fully supported by the largest number of nonaligned countries.

At the same time, this confirms the Nonaligned Movement's conviction that the United Nations is the only possible forum of a universal character in which general problems in the world can and must be solved.

We must say clearly that we all bear responsibility for peace, above all those who can threaten it most easily by their power or behavior. We are fully conscious of the fact that the tendency toward domination has necessarily strengthened with the appearance of the blocs. However, with the birth of nonalignment the tendency toward independence and equality has also strengthened.

An old truth is confirmed through all these crises: Bloc detente cannot be a firm basis for lasting stability in the world, and even more, it becomes the victim of its own contradictions. As is well known, one of the main aims of the policy of nonalignment is the realization of precisely universal detente. This means nothing less than active involvement by all countries, large and small, in strengthening the climate of trust and equitable cooperation in all continents and the expansion of zones of peace to all oceans.

General detente is merely a prerequisite for continued specific steps to resolve the problems of the contemporary world, such as the question of disarmament and the creation of a new international economic order. If we neglect the dangers which are linked to these questions, it would be the same as exploding a volcano under our planet.

Today, it is more necessary than ever for all members of the international community--with a view to preventing a dangerous return to the troubled waters of the cold war--to manifest the greatest degree of political reason and responsibility. This is a duty to the peoples of the world, who want to devote themselves to building a better future in peace and security.

It is fortunate for the world that peoples and countries are increasingly less prepared to bow their heads to the use of force. The aspiration toward deciding one's own fate, independently and in a sovereign manner, is increasingly more pronounced. This consolidates our conviction that it is possible to overcome the present situation, so that the international community might be able to confront the real problems of the world and the needs of mankind with more responsibility.

I am sure I also share your view when I say this visit and our talks will represent a new stimulus to friendly cooperation between our two countries and its enrichment with new contents, Josip Vrhovec said at the end of his toast.

Talk With Wang Youping

LD301336 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1112 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 30 May [TANJUG]--Official talks started in Beijing today between Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Wang Youping, Chinese vice minister of foreign affairs. Huang Hua, vice premier of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs, who should have been host to Josip Vrhovec, is undergoing medical treatment and the federal secretary will visit him in the course of his stay in the PRC.

Before the start of the talks, Vrhovec expressed condolences over the death of Soong Ching Ling, honorary president of the PRC. Her death, it is stressed in all today's reports, is a great loss for the country and Chinese people.

In the course of exhaustive talks this morning, which were held in a cordial and open atmosphere, views were exchanged on the most important issues of international cooperation and on Yugoslav-Chinese relations. Josip Vrhovec first presented Yugoslav views on the world situation and expressed concern over the increase of tension in the world. He also pointed to the need for greater efforts to overcome crises. He particularly stressed the role of the nonaligned countries as a factor of peace and security, which should curb bloc policy, competition between the blocs and interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Josip Vrhovec acquainted his hosts with the work of the nonaligned ministerial conference held in New Delhi and stressed the significance of the meeting for strengthening the movement's unity and its action readiness. Talking about crisis flashpoints, Vrhovec advocated political solutions to problems, with full adherence to UN principles and UN General Assembly resolutions, and principles of nonaligned policy. He also underlined the need to oppose the policies of interference, pressure and intervention. Talking about the situation in Europe, the federal secretary dwelled on the Madrid CSCE and stressed the constructive role played by the nonaligned and neutral countries which are trying to secure a basis for the successful outcome of the Madrid meeting. He stressed that Yugoslavia firmly supports the policy of peace and cooperation in Europe. The federal secretary also stated that Yugoslavia has good relations with all countries, great and small, based on mutual interest and mutual respect.

Wang Youping, Chinese vice minister of foreign affairs, devoted great attention to the policy of nonalignment. He said that China supported the policy of nonalignment as it contributed to the consolidation of peace, stability and security in the world. Wang Youping stated that the world situation in the eighties is characterized by complexity, instability and changeability of relations, which is the consequence of the confrontation between the two superpowers. In this connection he presented the well-known Chinese stands on the great powers: Talking about Afghanistan, Wang Youping stressed that China is not opposed to a political solution, but he added that the withdrawal of foreign troops from that country is a condition for a political solution. He also presented China's stand on the problem of Kampuchea. It was stated that China supports the creation of a united front of all the patriotic forces (forces of Democratic Kampuchea, Sihanouk and Son Sann) and of an international conference on Kampuchea on the basis of the UN General Assembly resolution. Wang Youping paid special attention to Chinese-Japanese relations, which he described as very good. He also announced a visit to be paid to India by the Chinese minister of foreign affairs, Huang Hua, and stressed that China wanted peaceful relations with India, which is a factor of peace and stability in Asia and the world. He added that even if conditions are not yet ripe for solving the border questions between the two countries, cooperation should be developed in other spheres and problems solved later.

Discussing relations between China and Yugoslavia, Wang Youping stated that they are developing well on the basis of principles of equality, noninterference and mutual respect.

He also said that last year's visit by the president of the Federal Executive Council, Veselin Djuranovic, had left a deep impression in China, and stressed the importance of the exchange of views on all issues of international relations and the most important questions of bilateral cooperation. Stating that China wanted a continuous and long-term development and promotion of Yugoslav-Chinese relations, Wang Youping pointed out the difficulties which had occurred in the economic cooperation because of the policy of "adaptation" in the Chinese economy and becuase of the stabilization of the Yugoslav economy. Wang Youping described as transient the difficulties faced by the economies of the two countries, difficulties which are a hindrance to a better development of economic relations. He said that from the point of view of long-term cooperation, economic cooperation between the two countries has good prospects. He expressed his conviction that the two governments would contribute to furthering these relations.

Attending the talks, which will be continued tomorrow, were Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary and Mirko Ostojic, ambassador to the PRC, and on the Chinese side in addition to Wang Youping, were Yu Hongliang, director of a department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other personalities from the Chinese ministry.

This afternoon, Federal Secretary Vrhovec will be received by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, who is expected to acquaint him with China's internal developments.

Meeting With Zhao Ziyang

LD302122 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1749 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Peking, 30 May (TANJUG)--The Peoples Republic of China wishes lasting, allround, stable and friendly relations with Yugoslavia, stressed Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here during a meeting with Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, who is currently on an official visit to this country.

The People's Republic of China will always support the nonaligned policy and the Movement of Nonalignment, Premier Zhao said.

Pointing to the good overall cooperation between the two countries, the two sides agreed that bilateral economic relations can and must be better despite the limitations imposed by the present economic situation in the two countries.

Premier Zhao assessed the political and economic situation in his country as favourable, explaining it by the successful implementation of the "adjustment policy" and economic reforms. The results achieved in this respect are beyond the expectations, Zhao said. Noting that stability in the countryside, where 80 percent of the Chinese live, has a direct [word indistinct] on the country's overall stability, Premier Zhao said that major results in improving the standard of living had been achieved through various forms of cooperation and encouragement of the personal initiative of peasants.

Vrhovec acquainted the Chinese premier with the good overall results achieved in stabilizing Yugoslavia's economy and the successful continuation of Tito's road in Yugoslavia's internal and foreign policy. Vrhovec conveyed to Premier Zhao an invitation of the Yugoslav premier to visit Yugoslavia.

Talk With Deng Xiaoping

LD310912 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0808 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Beijing--Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, today received Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec. In cordial talks, views were exchanged on bilateral relations and there was also reference to the internal development of the two countries.

Deng Xiaoping stressed President Tito's great role in Yugoslavia's development and in international relations. Speaking about the great prestige which Tito had enjoyed, without whom it is in all likelihood more difficult to resolve complex problems, Deng Xiaoping used the Chinese proverb: Under a large tree there is much cool shade; when the tree is gone, there is, nevertheless, the soil which the tree's shade has cooled.

Speaking about China, Deng Xiaoping stressed that the general situation is now good. There had been less problems than expected in the implementation of the "policy of adaptation" in the economy. He also spoke of the forthcoming CCP Central Committee Plenum which is to adopt a resolution containing realistic assessments of Mao Zedong and concerning developments in the period since the republic was founded. In this document, as he said, errors should be seen such as they are, among them being Mao's errors. Deng added that Mao Ze Dong alone cannot bear responsibility for these errors, but all other leaders also.

Dealing with various aspects of China's future, Deng when discussing cadre changes, said that it is necessary to give answers as soon as possible to historical questions which are being raised, to achieve uniform understanding regarding internal problems and to realize full unity.

Stressing that in China there is no power struggle of any kind, this being only speculation, Deng Xiaoping said that the present Chinese leadership is the most stable since 1960. Internal party life, as he said, is the healthiest since the sixties and increasingly reflects collective management and democratic centralism.

Speaking about the relations between Yugoslavia and China and about the relations between the two parties, Deng Xiaoping stated that there is deep trust between us and he expressed the conviction that such relations will continue to develop.

Federal Secretary Vrhovec informed the vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee about circumstances in Yugoslavia, and about the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress, and conveyed to him greetings from Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and from Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. He renewed the invitation for Deng Xiaoping to visit Yugoslavia, extended to him last year by President of the Federal Executive Council Djuranovic. Deng Xiaoping sent greetings to the Yugoslav party and state leadership, assessed the federal secretary's visit as very successful and pointed out the usefulness of more frequent meetings and exchanges of views at the highest level.

Federal Secretary Vrhovec has ended the working part of his visit to the PRC and is leaving for Shanghai today where he will be acquainted with some achievements in China's development.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VRHOVEC DPRK, JAPAN VISITS

Meeting With Kim Il-song

LD291104 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0810 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 May (TANJUG)--DPRK President Kim Il-song has received Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is paying a 3-day official friendly visit to the DPRK.

During a long cordial conversation, President Kim Il-song spoke about President Tito's great role in the Nonaligned Movement and in international affairs in general and pointed out the nonaligned countries' obligation to continue Tito's great work after his death, to adhere to the nonaligned policy which he pursued and to follow the original principles of the movement, thereby also paying homage to Tito. Kim Il-song expressed satisfaction at the fact that after Tito's death Yugoslavia has continued to follow his road, the road of independence, brotherhood, unity and nonalignment, by which Yugoslavia has succeeded in maintaining the international prestige enjoyed by it during Tito's life. Kim Il-song assessed bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and the DPRK as very good and agreed with Federal Secretary Vrhovec on the need to promote comprehensive cooperation, especially in the field of economic relations.

Most of the conversation between President Kim Il-song and Federal Secretary Vrhovec was devoted to the Nonaligned Movement. They pointed out the significance of the nonaligned countries' ministerial conference in New Delhi, which reaffirmed the movement's original principles, its unity and the view that nonaligned countries should play an even more active role in international relations, in the efforts to ensure peace and stability and in the building of the new international economic order.

President Kim Il-song pointed out the need for nonaligned countries to be constantly active in order to prevent war and ensure peace and to prevent confrontations between individual nonaligned countries and prevent the splitting of the movement. He emphasized the indispensability of the affirmation of the nonaligned countries' independent and autonomous policy, in connection with which he placed particular stress on the need for nonaligned countries to develop their own independent economies and their own expert cadres as the material basis for political independence. He also advocated more mutual cooperation between nonaligned countries in keeping with the principles of the policy of nonalignment.

Kim Il-song and Josip Vrhovec expressed concern at the present situation in the world and at growing pressures and interference in the internal affairs of other countries. They stressed that this situation makes it necessary for the movement to be even more active and to continue to make a constructive contribution to the efforts to overcome the existing problems in international relations.

Josip Vrhovec pointed out Yugoslavia's constant support for the policy of democratic and peaceful unification of Korea, because Yugoslavia considers the Korean people's struggle for unification to be not only its legitimate right but also a factor of peace and stability in that region and the world.

Kim Il-song and Vrhovec stressed the special significance of the DPRK's nonaligned policy as a stabilizing factor in the region.

During their conversation they also discussed other international questions and the situation in Europe and other regions.

Vrhovec conveyed to President Kim Il-song greetings from Sergej Kraigher, president of SFRY Presidency, and Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and an invitation to visit Yugoslavia. President Kim Il-song accepted with pleasure and sent his greetings to the Yugoslav leadership.

After his successful talks with Ho Tam, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, during which a high degree of identity and closeness of views on the most important questions of international and bilateral relations was displayed, Josip Vrhovec will leave Pyongyang for Beijing today to pay an official friendly visit to the PRC.

Press Statement

LD291402 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 29 May 81

[Press statement issued in Pyongyang 29 May on visit to DPRK by SFRY Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec]

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 May (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, paid an official and friendly visit to the DPRK 26-29 May at the invitation of Ho Tam, vice premier of the DPRK State Administrative Council and minister of foreign affairs.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec was also received by DPRK President Kim Il-song. On this occasion, emphasis was again placed on the high level of friendly relations and cooperation between the two socialist and nonaligned countries, whose foundations were laid by Presidents Tito and Kim Il-song. During the audience they talked about the further development of bilateral cooperation, topical questions of international relations, and nonaligned countries' activities. President Kim Il-song particularly dwelt on the current situation on the Korean Peninsula and the prospects for the country's peaceful unification, stressing that he highly values the support which Yugoslavia is extending internationally to the DPRK's initiatives in this direction.

On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, the federal secretary renewed the invitation to DPRK President Comrade Kim Il-song, to visit Yugoslavia.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Ho Tam, vice premier of the DPRK State Administrative Council and minister of foreign affairs, carried out an exhaustive exchange of views on the state and prospects of bilateral cooperation and on topical international questions.

The two ministers paid particular attention to the development of bilateral relations, which, it was noted, are developing successfully. They agreed that all the necessary conditions exist for their further, more comprehensive development, especially in the field of economic cooperation.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of close political relations and emphasis was placed in this connection on the high level of cooperation between the DPRK and the SFRY.

Both sides expressed concern at the serious exacerbation of international relations. They pointed out the appearance of a number of new international conflicts and cases of interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries. This kind of international behavior, it was noted during the talks, seriously jeopardizes world peace and security.

It was stressed that in such an international situation nonaligned countries should step up efforts aimed at the consistent application of the principles of nonaligned policy. It was stated that the appropriate UN resolutions, which had been given the fullest possible support by nonaligned countries, offer peaceful solutions to the existing international conflicts and crises in Southeast and Southwest Asia, the Near and Middle East, southern Africa, Latin America and elsewhere.

During the talks, both sides underlined the significance of nonaligned policy and expressed their firm belief in the need for unity in the Nonaligned Movement, which has become a significant factor of international relations by offering complete long-term solutions to dilemmas and problems of the present-day world.

The two ministers stressed the great international significance of the recently held ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi. This conference had powerfully reaffirmed the non-bloc character and independent role of the policy and movement of nonalignment.

Both sides stressed the significance of the nonaligned countries' efforts in the UN and other international bodies to start the process of disarmament and global talks for settling international economic problems.

The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere characteristic of the relations between our two socialist and nonaligned countries. Readiness was expressed on both sides to continue to work in the future for the broad development of cooperation between the two countries and for exchanges of views on all questions of mutual interest, especially within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement.

Thanking his hosts for the warm welcome, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, invited Ho Tam, vice premier of the State Administrative Council and minister of foreign affairs, to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

SFRY-Japanese Communique

LD251136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0849 GMT 25 May 81

[SFRY-Japanese communique issued in Tokyo 25 May on visit by SFRY Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec]

[Text] Tokyo, 25 May (TANJUG)--His Excellency Josip Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, accompanied by high-ranking government officials, paid an official visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Government from 21 through 25 May 1981.

On 22 May Vrhovec had official talks with His Excellency Sunao Sonoda, Japanese minister of foreign affairs.

During the talks, which were held in a very friendly and cordial atmosphere, the foreign minister and the federal secretary analyzed the possibilities for the further promotion of bilateral relations between the two countries. They noted with satisfaction that friendly relations between Japan and Yugoslavia are developing constantly and expressed their resolve to make efforts aimed at further promoting bilateral relations.

They also carried out a beneficial exchange of views on topical international questions of mutual interest. The foreign minister expressed respect for the basic principles of Yugoslavia's foreign policy based on the original principles of the policy of nonalignment.

The foreign minister and the federal secretary pointed out the great significance of and irreplaceable role played by the United Nations in the settling of all international problems and stressed the significant role of nonaligned policy as an independent political factor in international relations and advocated the relation of tension and preservation of international peace and security. They emphasized the need for urgency in solving a series of international problems of world wide significance on the basis of the UN Charter and the appropriate UN resolutions.

The two sides agreed on the need for constant efforts aimed at overcoming the existing economic problems in the world. The Yugoslav side voiced respect for the efforts being made by Japan in this direction.

The foreign minister and the federal secretary signed an agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the SFRY on 22 May on cooperation in the field of science and technology.

During his stay in Japan, Federal Secretary Vrhovec paid a courtesy call on His Excellency Zenko Suzuki, prime minister of Japan, had meetings with His Excellency Michio Watanabe, minister of finance; His Excellency Rokosuke Tanaka, minister of international trade and industry; His Excellency Toshio Komoto, state minister and director of the Economic Planning Agency; and other leading personalities of Japan, and toured Tokyo.

The foreign minister and the federal secretary noted with satisfaction that Foreign Secretary Vrhovec's visit to Japan represented a significant contribution to the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

Federal Secretary Vrhovec expressed gratitude to the Japanese Government for the friendly welcome and hospitality. He invited Sunau Sonoda, minister of foreign affairs, to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

IRAQ'S RAMADAN CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS BELGRADE

Toasts Exchanged

LD281925 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1733 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 May (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia sincerely wishes the Iraq-Iran conflict to end as soon as possible in the interest of both peoples, their development and progress and it, therefore, supports peace initiatives taken to this end, especially by nonaligned countries.

Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic stated the above today in his toast at the luncheon offered in honor of Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, who arrived in Yugoslavia yesterday evening. Premier Djuranovic underlined that he views the visit as a "confirmation of very good relations, fruitful cooperation and firm friendship" between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Iraq.

Djuranovic said that Yugoslavia attaches particular importance to the development of Yugoslav-Iraqi economic cooperation, in which major results have been recorded.

Iraq is Yugoslavia's leading partner in economic cooperation with developing countries and one of its major economic partners in general.

The Yugoslav premier underlined that the New Delhi nonaligned ministerial conference has shown that neither the movement nor policy of nonalignment are in a crisis but, instead, international relations as a whole. He cited the concrete actions of the nonaligned for the solution of the problem of Namibia and said that the nonaligned and neutral countries have at the Madrid C.S.C.E., in conditions of sharp bloc confrontation, "offered proposals which the blocs cannot reject."

The activity of and solidarity manifested by the nonaligned in the given conditions are a good preparations for their next summit in Iraq next year, Premier Djuranovic said.

Stating Yugoslavia's concern over the aggravation of the situation in the Middle East, Premier Djuranovic said that with its aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people, Israel is trying to prevent a comprehensive, equitable and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis. "With a view to achieving its goal, Israel does not even shun causing a new war conflagration of potentially unforseeable consequences for the countries of the Middle East and world peace in general." Djuranovic underlined that Yugoslavia sharply condemns Israel's behaviour and that it sees Arab solidarity as a fundamental factor of opposition to Israeli aggression and an equitable solution to the Middle East crisis.

Assessing as disturbing the situation in Southeast and Southwest Asia, the Yugoslav premier underlined Yugoslavia's categoric rejection of the practice of the "imposition of foreign solutions on countries anywhere in the world, especially by means of military intervention."

Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Ramadan, in answer to Djuranovic's toast, said that Iraq deeply believes in the policy of nonalignment and rejects the policy of expansionism and the use of force in international relations. He said that his country wants to establish cooperation and good relations with its neighbours. Ramadan stated Iraq's wish for peace and stability and the avoidance of crises and foreign intervention in the region.

Referring to the Iraq-Iran conflict, the Iraqi first deputy prime minister underlined his country's readiness for negotiations to open to reach an equitable and honourable solution to the conflict. Underlining his country's commitment to the principles of the policy of nonalignment, he underlined that Iraq wants the region to be stable and secure.

Ramadan said that Iraq views the Palestinian question as the central question of the Middle East crisis and maintains that no equitable solution can be reached until the Zionist aggression and occupation of Arab territories continues and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to self-determination, return to its homeland and the establishment of its own state, are denied.

Referring to Yugoslav-Iraq relations, Taha Yasin Ramadan assessed relations between the two countries as fruitful and friendly. He said that the strong ties between the two countries were consolidated after the July 1968 revolution in Iraq and further forcefully intensified following Marshal Tito's visit to Iraq in February 1979. Ramadan underlined the need for the two countries continually to work on promoting their good relations.

INA on Speeches

JN282103 Baghdad INA in English 1855 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 May (INA)--Iraq's Revolution Command Council member and First Deputy Premier Taha Yasin Ramadan affirmed Iraq's keenness to adhere to all its commitments toward friendly peoples and countries.

In a speech delivered during a lunch banquet given by Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic, Mr Ramadan said Iraq is continuing the development process in order to achieve further progress and prosperity for our people and we act to promote the friendship and cooperation relations with the friendly countries in spite of the war which was imposed on Iraq by the Iranian regime.

Mr Ramadan spoke about Iraq-Iran war saying that Iraq was keen to establish good relations with the neighbouring countries but he said the region faced a danger situation due to the irresponsible measures of the Iranian regime and pursuing expansionist policy against Iraq which led to the eruption of the war.

The Iraqi official also spoke about the Palestinian cause saying that Iraq regards this issue as a central cause and a just solution will not be achieved if the Zionist enemy continues to occupy the Arab territories.

Mr Djuranovic expressed in a speech Yugoslavia's concern towards the deteriorated situation in the Middle East saying that it is our duty to cooperate with other nonaligned countries to support the Arab Palestinian people.

Economic Cooperation Talks

LD291634 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1646 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 May (TANJUG)--Yugoslav-Iraqi trade this year will exceed one billion 400 million dollars, it was said at a special meeting of the Yugoslav-Iraqi Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation held here today on the occasion of the visit to Yugoslavia by First Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq Taha Yasin Ramadan.

The two delegations, headed by Yugoslav Vice-Premier Zvone Dragan and Iraqi Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, agreed that efforts should be made towards increasing the oil and other Iraqi exports to Yugoslavia. Yugoslav exports to Iraq this year will total over 400 million dollars.

Both sides pointed to the possibility of expanding cooperation to encompass the prospecting and production of oil and gas, engineering and the training of Iraqi personnel in Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav side expressed interest in the processing of Iraqi oil in the unused capacities in Yugoslav oil refineries. The derivatives would then be delivered to Iraq or, in mutual agreement, marketed in third countries.

Yugoslav enterprises are currently executing projects in Iraq to the value of some 2 billion dollars. There are possibilities, it was said today, for the conclusion of agreements for a further 2.5-billion-dollar projects. Yugoslav workers currently engaged in the projects in Iraq number about 10,000, and the momentum of the two-countries' cooperation in capital development construction has not been halted by the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

Meeting With Kraigher

LD292220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1707 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 29 May (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia President Sergej Kraigher received here today Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan. Ramadan conveyed to Kraigher warm greetings and good wishes from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

Kraigher and Ramadan stressed their satisfaction with significant results in Yugoslav-Iraqi cooperation and stressed the importance of its further development.

Kraigher underlined the significance of closer economic cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries along the lines set at meetings of these countries with a view to stepping up their development.

Kraigher and Ramadan urged an immediate and peaceful solution to the conflict in the Middle East on the basis of the principles of non-alignment. The overall engagement of the group of non-aligned countries along the line of the New Delhi ministerial conference declaration and also other activities for a peaceful solution play an important and useful role, it was noted.

Kraigher and Ramadan agreed that the non-aligned countries must cooperate more closely in consistently fulfilling the authentic principles and policy of non-alignment. Their cooperation is particularly significant, it was noted in view of the complex world situation and the tasks facing the movement of non-alignment.

Final Round of Talks

JN291246 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1332 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 29 May (INA)--The final session of the Iraqi-Yugoslav talks was held here today. The Iraqi side to the talks was led by Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister; and the Yugoslav side, by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. At this session in which a number of ministers of the two countries participated, the two sides completed discussion of the means to develop bilateral relations, of the international situation and of developments in the Arab region.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the steps achieved and the results of Ramadan's visit, which will contribute to consolidating the relations of cooperation between the two countries and to achieving the objectives of the Nonaligned Movement and world peace.

Djuranovic has accepted Ramadan's invitation to visit Iraq. The date of the visit will be fixed later.

A joint statement on the outcome of the visit will be released in Baghdad and Belgrade tomorrow evening.

Departure From Belgrade

LD292210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1605 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 29 May (TANJUG)--Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy premier of the Republic of Iraq, left our country this afternoon. He had been making an official and friendly visit at the invitation of the president of the Federal Executive Council.

At Belgrade airport the distinguished Iraqi official was seen off by his host, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Col Gen Janko Susnjar; Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and other Yugoslav officials were also at the airport to see him off.

Joint Communique

LD292049 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 29 May 81

[Joint communique issued 29 May on visit to Yugoslavia by Taha Yasin, member of the Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq]

[Text] Belgrade, 29 May (TANJUG)--"1. At the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, Taha Yasin, member of the Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, paid an official friendly visit to the SFRY from 27-29 May 1981.

"Taha Yasin, member of the Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial center and laid flowers on President Tito's grave.

"Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, received the first deputy prime minister Taha Yasin and had friendly talks with him. On that occasion, Taha Yasin conveyed President Saddam Husayn's message.

"Taha Yasin was also received by and had talks with Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

"In the talks, held in an atmosphere of complete openness, mutual respect, understanding and friendship, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Taha Yasin, first deputy prime minister of Iraq, along with their associates, carried out an exhaustive exchange of views on the promotion of bilateral relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the Republic of Iraq as well as on international relations.

"The following took part in the talks on the Yugoslav side: Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Milovan Zidar, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture; Col Gen Janko Susnjar; Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Zivko Mucalov, SFRY ambassador in the Republic of Iraq; Ranko Radulovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade; Nikola Cicanovic, adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council for foreign political issues; and, Branislav Novakovic, head of administration in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

"The following took part in the talks on the Iraqi side: Hasan 'Ali, minister of trade; 'Amir Mahdi, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, Dr Najah ar-Rawi, president of the high council for scientific research and technology; Ahmad Husayn as-Samarrai, under secretary at the Foreign Affairs Ministry; Shakir Mahmud al-Jiburi, under secretary at the Ministry of Housing and Public Works; 'Abd as-Samarra'i Faruq, Iraqi ambassador to the SFRY; Majid Adham, secretary of the committee for economic relations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; General Abd-al Jawad Amin; Abd-al-Madhi Shalan, counsellor at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and, Nail Kamal Abd-al Majid, personal secretary of the first deputy premier.

"2. Parallel with these talks, an extraordinary meeting of the Yugoslav-Iraqi Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, under the chairmanship of Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and of Hasan Ali, member of the Revolution Command Council and minister of trade, was also held. On that occasion a protocol on the proposals for the promotion of economic relations between the two countries was signed.

"Discussing issues of bilateral relations, the two sides noted with satisfaction that bilateral cooperation in all spheres was developing successfully. Both sides stressed their readiness to make further efforts for the promotion and expansion of cooperation between the two countries.

"It was noted with particular satisfaction that economic and scientific-technical cooperation was constantly developing successfully and expanding. The results achieved so far in the sphere of trade and investment cooperation point out that there are real possibilities for an even closer linking up of the economies of the two countries in this and other spheres. To this end they stressed the need for the realization of the conclusions of the regular and extraordinary meeting of the Yugoslav-Iraqi Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. This should contribute to resolving some outstanding issues of cooperation as well as contribute to the further comprehensive development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation for mutual interest.

"3. In discussing the situation in international relations, deep concern was expressed about their continuous worsening due to the activity by imperialist forces and attempts at imposing various forms of domination; the crisis of detente and international trust; growing tendencies of interference; pressures and military interventions; attempts to legalize the use of force in international relations due to the acceleration of the arms race to an increasingly higher degree; and continuation of bloc rivalries for the expansion of spheres of influence especially in nonaligned and developing countries. Crisis hotbeds are expanding to new areas. All this represents a serious threat to the security of people and to world peace.

"4. Particular attention was paid to the development of the situation in the Near and Middle East. The Iraqi side provided information on the tense situation in the area of the Gulf, on the conflict between Iraq and Iran and on the circumstances under which the war between the two countries broke out.

"The Yugoslav side expressed concern about the continued armed conflict between the two neighboring countries and the desire for the conflict to be resolved as soon as possible by peaceful means on the basis of the UN Charter and the principles of the nonaligned policy.

"The two sides extended support to the peaceful actions by nonaligned countries, the organization of Islamic countries and the UN and to their efforts to achieve a cease-fire and to find a peaceful solution which would ensure the legitimate rights of both countries.

"They most severely condemned the escalation of aggression by Israel against the Lebanese and Palestinian people and noted that such aggressive behavior by Israel is the result of hesitation in finding a lasting and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem. They believe that the international community should take action to halt a further worsening of the situation, to protect the sovereign rights and territorial integrity of Lebanon and to urgently start to find a comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis, a solution which would also include recognition of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, the return to their homeland and the establishment of their own state on their national soil.

"The attitudes taken by the nonaligned countries in Havana and New Delhi regarding the question of separate solutions of the Camp David agreements, which had led to the weakening of the unity of Arab countries and their struggle against Israeli aggression, were confirmed.

"The two sides again pointed out that the solidarity of the Arab countries, based on the principles of the Baghdad summit of 1978, represents one of the fundamental factors in the successful opposition to Israel's aggression and the minimum precondition for the achievement of a just solution to the Middle East crisis. In this connection they backed the conclusions of the meeting of the Arab League Council recently held in Tunis.

"5. They also expressed concern about the danger represented by the existence of other crisis hotbeds in other parts of the world, such as those in Africa, Asia, Central America and the Caribbean.

"They stressed that imperialist forces and bloc rivalry on the African Continent increasingly threaten the independence and security of the countries of Africa and make their struggle for the final liquidation of colonialism and neocolonialism difficult. In this connection they condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia and extended full support for the conclusions of the extraordinary meeting of the ministerial council of the coordination bureau of the nonaligned countries in Algiers for the soonest possible resolution of the problem of Namibia on the basis of Security Council Resolution 435, in order that the people of Namibia can achieve full independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole legitimate and authentic representative.

"They also most severely condemned the aggressive policy of South Africa toward frontline countries. They expressed full support for the struggle of the people of South Africa against racism and apartheid and for the struggle of the liberation movements of southern Africa.

"6. In discussing the economic situation in the world, the two sides stressed that to retain the existing economic system leads to the deepening of the crisis in international economic relations--a crisis which seriously affects developing countries, and particularly the least developed ones. This represents a constant source of instability and danger for world peace. Therefore, the need to begin global talks and to establish a new economic order is being increasingly confirmed.

"7. The two sides consider it encouraging that simultaneously with the worsening of the general international situation, the resistance to negative tendencies in international relations is strengthening. They noted that the ministerial conference in New Delhi had confirmed that the nonaligned policy, as an independent nonbloc factor, represents a powerful weapon in the struggle for world peace and security, for peaceful coexistence, for equality among peoples, for the universal character of detente and for a new international economic order and against foreign pressures, interference and all forms of domination and hegemony.

"In this context, they stressed that it was necessary to strengthen the action unity and solidarity of nonaligned countries. It is therefore necessary that nonaligned countries should also consistently adhere to the original principles of nonalignment in their mutual relations, and in particular that they resolve mutual disputes by peaceful means and that they respect the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

"8. The president of the Federal Executive Council and the first deputy prime minister of Iraq expressed the conviction that this visit and the talks held would contribute to the further strengthening and deepening of traditional friendly relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the Republic of Iraq.

"9. At the end of the visit, Taha Yasin, member of the Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister, invited Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, to visit Iraq. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be fixed later."

DEFENSE MINISTER LJUBICIC LEAVES FOR LIBYA 30 MAY

LD301338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1143 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 30 May (TANJUG)--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, today left for Tripoli on a visit to friendly Libya and its armed forces.

Gen Nikola Ljubicic is paying a return visit at the invitation of Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. It is expected that meetings and talks will contribute to the further strengthening of the development and expansion of relations between the armed forces of the two nonaligned and friendly countries.

At the airport in Batajnica Gen Nikola Ljubicic was seen off by Admiral Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and a group of officers.

Talks With Al-Qadhdhafi, Jallud

LD011920 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1654 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Jun (TANJUG)--Leader of the Libyan revolution Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Major Jallud have met with Yugoslav Federal Secretary for National Defence, General of the Army Nikoka Ljubicic, currently on a brief working visit to Libya.

The two sides positively assessed cooperation between the two armies and broader cooperation between the two countries, and expressed the wish for the further promotion and development of this cooperation.

Return Home

LD012326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1841 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Jun (TANJUG)--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, returned today from a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah where he had stayed at the invitation of Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

During his stay in the friendly and nonaligned Libyan Jamahiriyah, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic had talks with his host on the further development of army cooperation between the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Yugoslavia.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the revolution of the Libyan people, received Federal Secretary for National Defense Army General Ljubicic.

At the airport in Batajnica, Gen Nikola Ljubicic was welcomed by Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Col Gen Stevan Roglic, commander of the air force and air defense; Rear Adm Zvonimir Kostic; and other Yugoslav People's Army officers.

DJURANOVIC HOLDS TALKS WITH U.S. SECRETARY BLOCK

AU311847 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 May 81 p 7

[Text] Novi Sad--In Novi Sad Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has received U.S. Secretary of Agriculture John Block. The positive development of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United States was noted with satisfaction during the talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The importance of cooperation in the field of agriculture and the contribution of that cooperation to developing relations were especially emphasized.

During the talks the president of the Federal Executive Council stressed the importance of mutual efforts to solve the problem of Yugoslavia's large deficit in its trade with the United States, a deficit that represents a serious burden on the economic cooperation between the two countries. The U.S. secretary expressed his agreement with that.

Nikola Kmezic, president of the Vojvodina Executive Council, and Milovan Zidar, president of the Federal Committee of Agriculture, participated in the talks.

USSR'S ARKHIPOV ARRIVES IN MACEDONIA FOR TALKS

AU291935 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has arrived in Macedonia for a stay of several days. In Ohrid, he had talks with Blagoje Popov, president of the Macedonian Executive Council, on the economic and other kinds of cooperation between the USSR and Macedonia within the framework of Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

DOLANC RECEIVES BELORUSSIAN DELEGATION HEAD

LD012230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1929 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Ljubljana, 1 Jun (TANJUG)--Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Ivan Yevteyevich Polyakov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Belorussian SSR, and had a brief conversation with him.

The distinguished guest from the Belorussian SSR is on an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Slovenia at the head of a Belorussian delegation. They are returning the visit paid to Belorussia by a delegation of the Slovene Assembly.

DELEGATION DEPARTS MEXICO FOR CUBA 31 MAY

LD311642 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Mexico City, 31 May (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, headed by its President Dragoslav Markovic, today ended a five-day friendly visit to Mexico. The delegation was on a visit here at the invitation of the Senate of the United States of Mexico.

During the visit, the Yugoslav parliamentarians were received by Mexican President Lopez Portillo, who pointed to the importance of cooperation between the Assembly of Yugoslavia and the Mexican Senate, and spoke warmly about the personality of President Tito.

Dragoslav Markovic held full-scale talks with his hosts, attended by prominent senators and deputies of this country as well as by representatives of the governing party and opposition political parties.

The Yugoslav parliamentarians also visited the Mexican federal state of Tabasco, South Mexico, where they toured one of the country's leading petro-chemical complexes.

The Assembly of Yugoslavia delegation continues its trip to Cuba.

GRLICKOV ARRIVES IN ALGIERS 31 MAY FOR TALKS

LD312112 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Algiers, 31 May (TANJUG)--A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) headed by LCY Presidency member Aleksandar Grlickov arrived in Algiers today for talks with FLN [National Liberation Front] representatives on inter-party cooperation and other topical issues.

The talks which start this afternoon are expected to focus on the two parties experience and development, especially on the promotion of bilateral cooperation which is said to be developing positively.

Meeting With Bendjedid

LD012208 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1623 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Algiers, 1 Jun (TANJUG)--President of Algeria and Secretary General of the FLN Party Chadli Bendjedid today talked with Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Aleksandar Grlickov on relations between the two countries and the international situation.

President Bendjedid and Aleksandar Grlickov assessed that Algerian-Yugoslav cooperation is developing well, and expressed the wish for its further promotion.

On international topics, the two sides especially focused on the situation in the Middle East and Europe. They stressed the importance of the policy of non-alignment in the present conditions of international tension. They assessed that the non-aligned ministerial conference last February in New Delhi had given an impetus to the further strengthening of the movement.

MINIC, ANGOLA'S LARA CONCLUDE TALKS IN BELGRADE

LD302244 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1746 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 30 May (TANJUG)--In the closing round of their talks here today, member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Milos Minic and organizational secretary of the Angolan MPLA-Party of Labour Central Committee Lucio Lara noted that cooperation between the two parties was based on the successful overall relations between Yugoslavia and Angola.

The wish of both sides for a promotion and expansion of cooperation between the two parties was stressed.

A number of questions concerning international relations in general and the situation in the south of Africa in particular were discussed during the talks.

Departure From Belgrade

LD312246 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2007 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 31 May (TANJUG)--Organizational secretary of the Angolan MPLA-Party of Labour Central Committee today left Yugoslavia where he had been on a several-day official visit at the invitation of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Lucio Lara was seen off at Belgrade airport by (?Presidency) member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Milos Minic.

LCY, PCI SIGN COMMUNIQUE AT END OF TALKS

LD302240 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1738 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Rome, 30 May (TANJUG)--The Italian Communist Party [PCI] and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia are striving in particular for Yugoslav-Italian relations to be even more fruitful, which is traditionally in the interest of both countries and constitutes a strong positive factor in international relations.

The two parties are engaged in a persistent and comprehensive struggle for the renewal of the climate of confidence in the world. At present, they consider negotiations on arms limitation to be the most urgent need.

This was stressed in a joint communique issued today at the end of the two days of official talks in Rome between the two parties' delegations. The talks were held in the spirit of longstanding friendship characteristic of their relations.

The LCY delegation was headed by member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Dr Aleksandar Grlickov and the PCI delegation by member of the PCI Direction Paolo Buffalini.

The two parties stressed the need for the earliest possible establishment of the new international economic order and pointed out the exceptional role of the Nonaligned Movement as a non-bloc factor of independence and peace.

The PCI delegation expressed the conviction that socialist, integral, independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia is an essential factor of stability and cooperation in Europe and in the world.

The representatives of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia wished the Italian Communist Party new successes in its struggle for democratic progress and social renewal in Italy.

VOJVODIC RECEIVES POLISH ARMY DELEGATION 26 MAY

AU312040 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 May 81 p 7

[Text] Yesterday at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, Col Gen Radovan Vojvodic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, received a delegation of the Polish People's Army, headed by Div Gen Wojciech Baranski, which is currently visiting our country and our armed forces.

DJURANOVIC CONGRATULATES FRENCH PREMIER MAUROY

AU311848 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 May 81 p 6

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to Pierre Mauroy, new French premier:

"On the occasion of your appointment as premier of the French Republic, it is with special satisfaction that I send you, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, cordial congratulations and best wishes for success in fulfilling your responsible duty.

"I am convinced that the fruitful bilateral cooperation between our two countries will further continue to successfully develop and be deepened on the basis of mutual understanding and respect, equality and mutual interests and in accordance with the deep ties of friendship between the French people and the SFRY peoples and nationalities."

GDR'S MARGOT HONECKER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AU311846 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 May 81 p 7

[Text] Margot Honecker, GDR minister of elementary education [title as published], has arrived on a 4-day official visit to the SFRY at the head of a delegation of the Ministry of People's Education, at the invitation of Luka Banovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for justice and organization of the federal administration.